Neighborhood Planning for Community Revitalization

Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood
Environmental Profile
1997 Update

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Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood Environmental Profile 1997 Update

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Introduction

Marcy-Holmes is a neighborhood rich in diversity of peoples and of interests. In compiling data to update the profile, I discovered that the neighborhood is constantly changing: from place to place and from day to day. Industry-wise, there are 23 facilities reporting significant chemical releases or storage around the neighborhood, education-wise, Marcy-Holmes rubs shoulders with the University of Minnesota and provides 4 elementary schools to residents, and for green space, there are two parks that help to harbor squirrels, raccoons, garter snakes, owls, and many types of songbirds. Marcy-Holmes' urban and industrial location has not completely eradicated native species. Also, throughout the neighborhood, there are maples, linden and ash trees, as well as many native plant species (It is also important to note that the SouthEast Economic Development (SEED) committee is working to restore sections of historic Bridal Veil Creek which runs to the Mississippi). The neighborhood is bordered on one side by the mighty Mississippi River, on another side by a section of Burlington Northern railroad tracks and on another by the SouthEast Industrial Area. Again, diversity abounds.

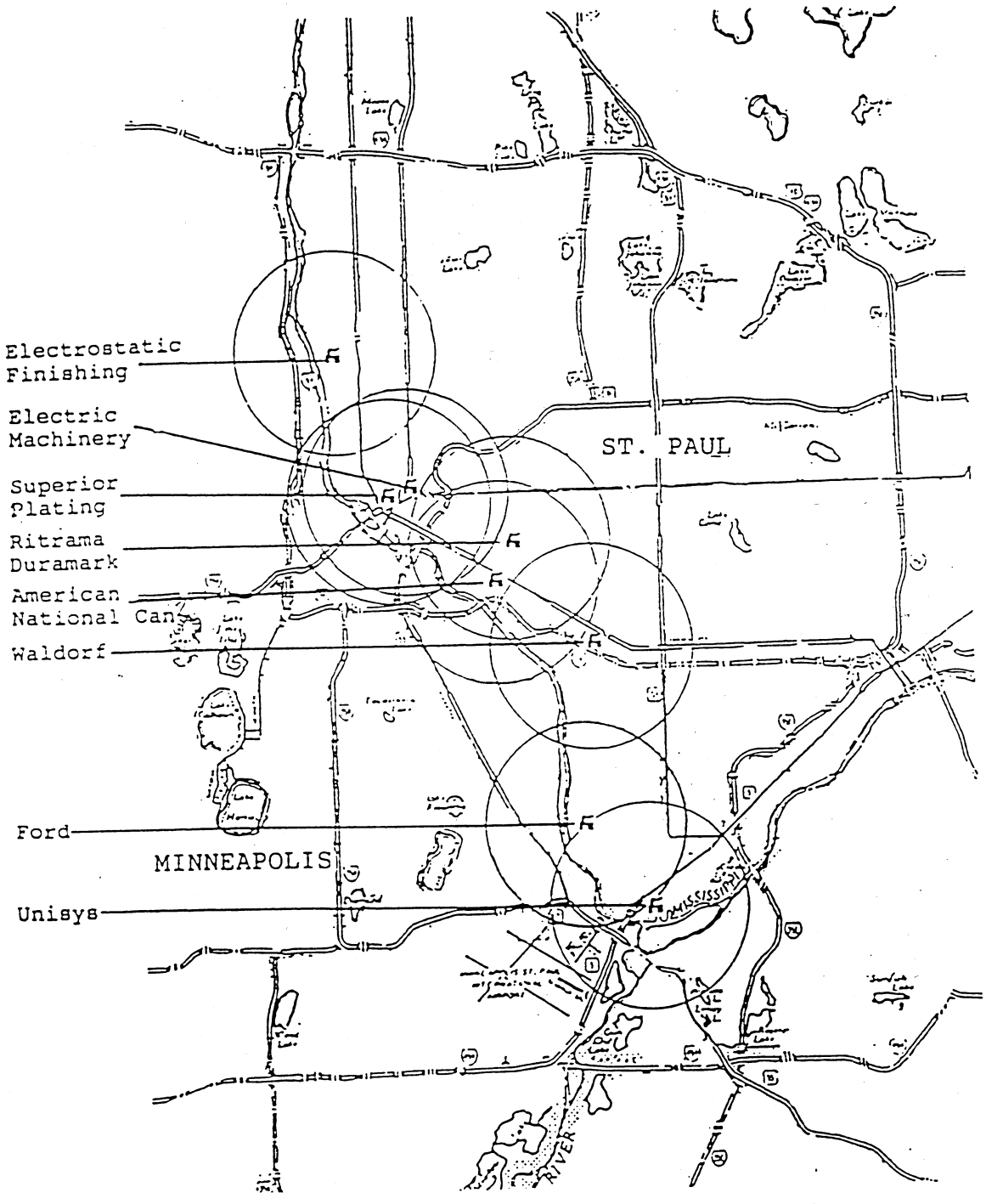
One of the creators of this diversity is Marcy-Holmes' location at almost the center of the Twin Cities. It is directly accessible by water, by railroad and by truck. Unfortunately, the excessive traffic fumes from 35W and the railroad puts Marcy Holmes in the center of other neighborhoods' pollution streams as well. This "center" was named by Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE) and is known as a Toxic Corridor, shown on the following page. This corridor has inspired neighborhoods along the Mississippi to coordinate their pollution control efforts as the Mississippi Corridor Neighborhood Coalition, of which Marcy-Holmes is a part. It is important that neighborhoods continue to work together, not only to have longer, more far-reaching effects, but also so that each neighborhood is not "reinventing the wheel" as they try to limit their environmental hazards.

The purpose of updating the Marcy-Holmes Environmental Profile from 1994 is to give neighborhood residents a clear picture of how things have both changed and stayed the same, environmentally, within Marcy-Holmes since the publication of the 1994 Profile. Unfortunately, it is hard to gauge reduction in reportable chemical releases as a result of neighborhood involvement with facilities because the most recent data available at most government agencies is from 1994. Likewise, data included in the 1994 Profile highlighted 1992 data.

By comparing the discrepancies between the two reporting years, residents will easily be able to discern which companies are already working to reduce their emissions and which have done or accomplished little in the two year gap. From these gaps, citizens can work to achieve a relationship with companies that is livable for everyone involved.

The Profile was compiled by contacting relevant government agencies to review lists and files and/or from talking to people at the facility itself; the information that is shown in the following pages is releasable according the Community Right-To-Know Act, as explained later, and therefore is available to the public.

The Neighborhood section of the Profile has changed little since the last report; most demographic, climactic and traffic information does not change significantly in two years; resources to research such minute changes are almost non-existent. The Guide to Facilities discusses the relevant laws and requirements for which facilities are regulated, the method of research and defines unfamiliar terms. The facilities are explained in individual detail and include any pertinent information found on a specific location. Note the elimination of Rubber Research Elastomerics, New Ashmore Apartments and Busch Industrial/Fleiscmann's, as well as the addition of Graco, Incorporated since the 1994 Profile. The site of Rubber Research Elastomerics has been cleaned up and now houses townhomes; New Ashmore does not qualify-nor ever has-for the criteria of the profile and Busch Industrial/Fleiscmann's has relocated to Red Wing. Finally, the Recommendations and Conclusions section incorporates the impressions of environmental hazards that, in researching them, have impressed upon me most. The Profile concludes with lists of definitions, agencies, phone numbers, and textual resources.



Source: Citizens for a Better Environment's *Get to Know Your Local Polluter: Profiles of Minnesota's Top 40 Toxic Polluters*. 13.

The Neighborhood

Neighborhood Concerns

A part of the diversity of Marcy-Holmes is the wide range of ages that are present within the neighborhood. According to 1990 census data, a total of 8,810 people live in the neighborhood with 1.8% of households holding children age 5 and under and 4.6% holding elderly persons over 65 years of age. These populations, statistically, are more sensitive to environmental hazards and, therefore, theoretically, should be furthest from these hazards, yet facilities and families reside within blocks of each other.

Often, location of these more sensitive populations is concentrated, at day care facilities, schools, hospitals and senior citizens' centers or homes. The following is a list of such facilities in Marcy-Holmes:

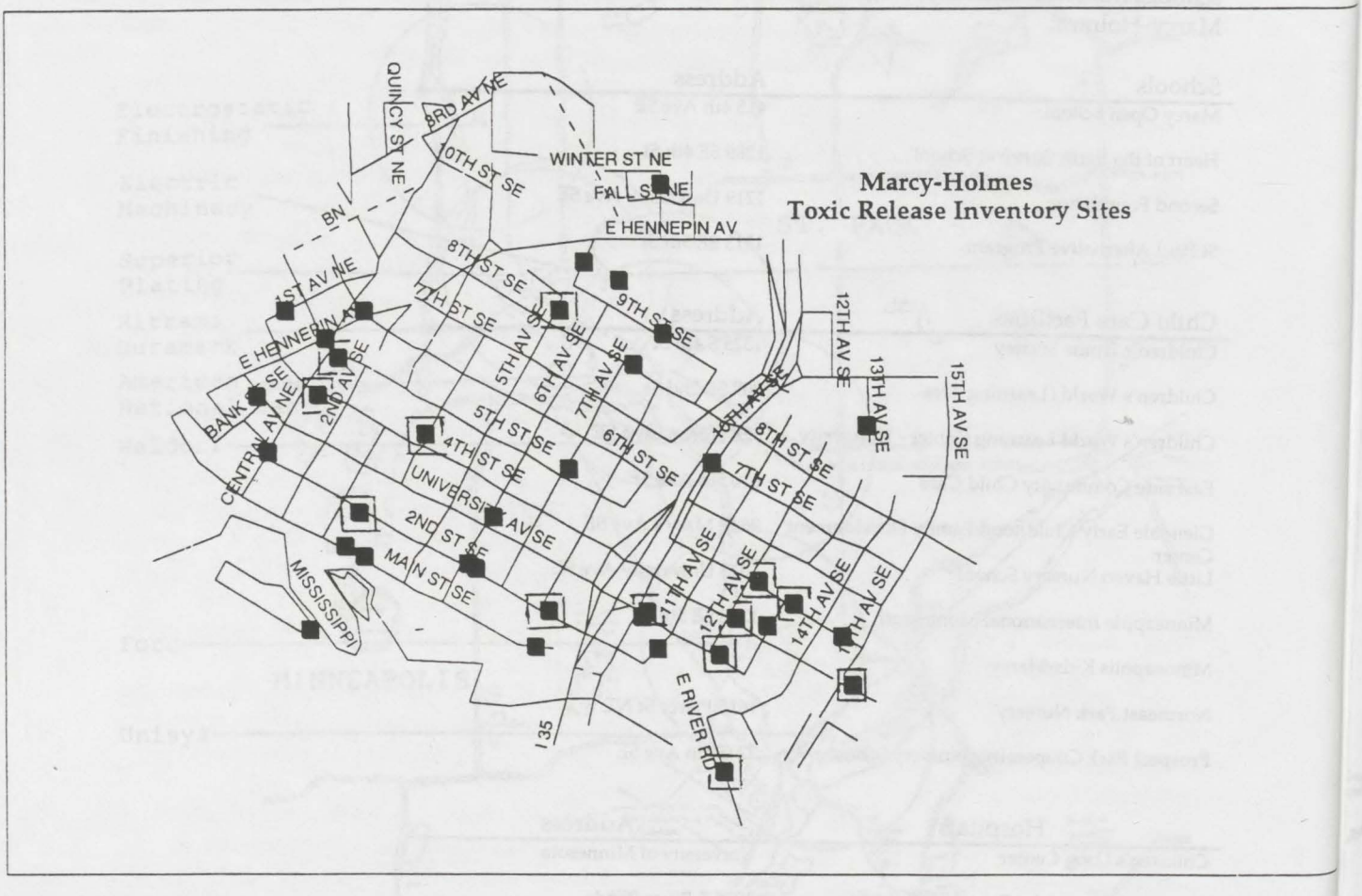
Schools	Address
Marcy Open School	415 4th Ave SE
Heart of the Earth Survival School	1209 SE 4th St
Second Foundation	1219 University Ave SE
St Paul Alternative Program	1313 SE 5th St

Child Care Facilities	Address
Children's Home Society	1525 S 4th St
Children's World/Learning Tree	807 SE 2nd St
Children's World Learning Center - University	525 Huron Blvd SE
East side Community Child Care	830 5th Ave SE
Glendale Early Childhood Family Development Center	96 St Mary's Ave SE
Little Haven Nursery School	1013 University Ave SE
Minneapple International Montessori	1215 SE 5th St
Minneapolis Kids-Marcy	
Northeast Park Nursery	1615 Pierce St NE
Prospect Park Cooperative Nursery School	22 Orlin Ave SE

Hospitals	Address
Children's Lung Center	University of Minnesota
Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children	2025 E River Road
University Hospital (Fairview owned)	Harvard St at E River Parkway

Senior Citizen Centers	Address
MPHA Operated Housing	
Holmes Park Village	320 SE 2nd St
Holmes Greenway	114 SE 5th St
Union Home	
Labor Retreat Apartments	124 SE 4th St

The map following displays the location most of the four schools, ten child care facilities, three hospitals, five senior citizens facilities and Marcy and Holmes Parks (noted by outlined blocks) in comparison to the location of the highlighted facilities (noted by plain blocks). Not one is outside of the hazardous radius of a half mile. In fact, the entire neighborhood is encompassed by facilities.



Traffic

Traffic counts, which may seem mundane when discussing environmental hazards within the neighborhood, actually should be of significant concern to residents. Carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides contribute to lower atmosphere ozone formation (smog), but recent improvements in emission testing and standards for vehicles have helped to lower harmful pollutants. The average car, when idling at a stoplight, emits 676.42 grams of carbon monoxide per hour emits 29.24 grams per mile at 35 mph and 56.39 grams per mile at 65 mph. The amount of emissions from an automobile is dependent upon speed, with emissions are highest at lower speeds and decrease in conjunction with rising speeds until they begin to rise again at very high speeds (>55 mph).

Marcy-Holmes, in part because of its central location and proximity to the University, experiences a significant amount of automobile traffic, especially at rush hour, as many residents can verify. Emissions, statistically, are worst at intersections where cars are constantly accelerating and decelerating at low speeds but, according to the MPCA, none of the intersections within the Marcy Holmes Neighborhood are at an elevated level. Yet, the number of cars that are going through only the tallied intersections are emitting approximately 6826.57 kilograms of carbon monoxide daily.

Carbon monoxide is extremely hazardous to a human being's health because it "bonds" more easily than oxygen with the hemoglobin in red blood cells, which can lead to oxygen starvation. On a visible level, one has a slowed response time and less manual dexterity, among other reactions, eventually leading to death.

Below are listed specific locations in Marcy-Holmes, with the number of cars that pass per day and the type of road built there.

Location	Number of Cars	Type of Road
East Hennepin, west of 8th St:	15,672	High Commuter
East Hennepin, Lincoln to 10th Ave:	15,521	High Commuter
University NE, Central to Hennepin:	11,695	High Commuter
University SE, Ramp to 8th Ave:	15,309	High Commuter
University SE, Ramp to 10th Ave:	18,424	High Commuter
University SE, 15th to 16th Ave:	18,215	High Commuter
University SE, Central to 2nd Ave:	13,977	High Commuter
4th St SE, Central to E Hennepin:	9,423	High Commuter
4th St SE, Central to 2nd Ave:	10,637	High Commuter
4th St SE, Service Rd to 8th Ave:	13,749	High Commuter
4th St SE, Service Rd to 10th Ave:	18,539	High Commuter
8th St SE, Hennepin to 5th Ave:	3,869	High Commuter
Central Avenue, 4th Ave to 5th Ave:	7,421	High Commuter
Central Avenue, 4th St to 5th St:	7,621	Commuter Shopper
3rd Ave S Bridge:	14,612	High Commuter
10th Ave Bridge:	14,293	High Commuter
10th Ave SE, 4th St to 5th St:	10, 265	High Commuter
11th Ave SE, Talmadge to Hennepin:	9,783	High Commuter
11th Ave SE, University to 2nd St:	2,296	Commuter Shopper
14th Ave SE, 6th St to 7th St:	1885	Commuter Shopper
15th Ave SE, 5th St to 6th St:	15,250	High Commuter

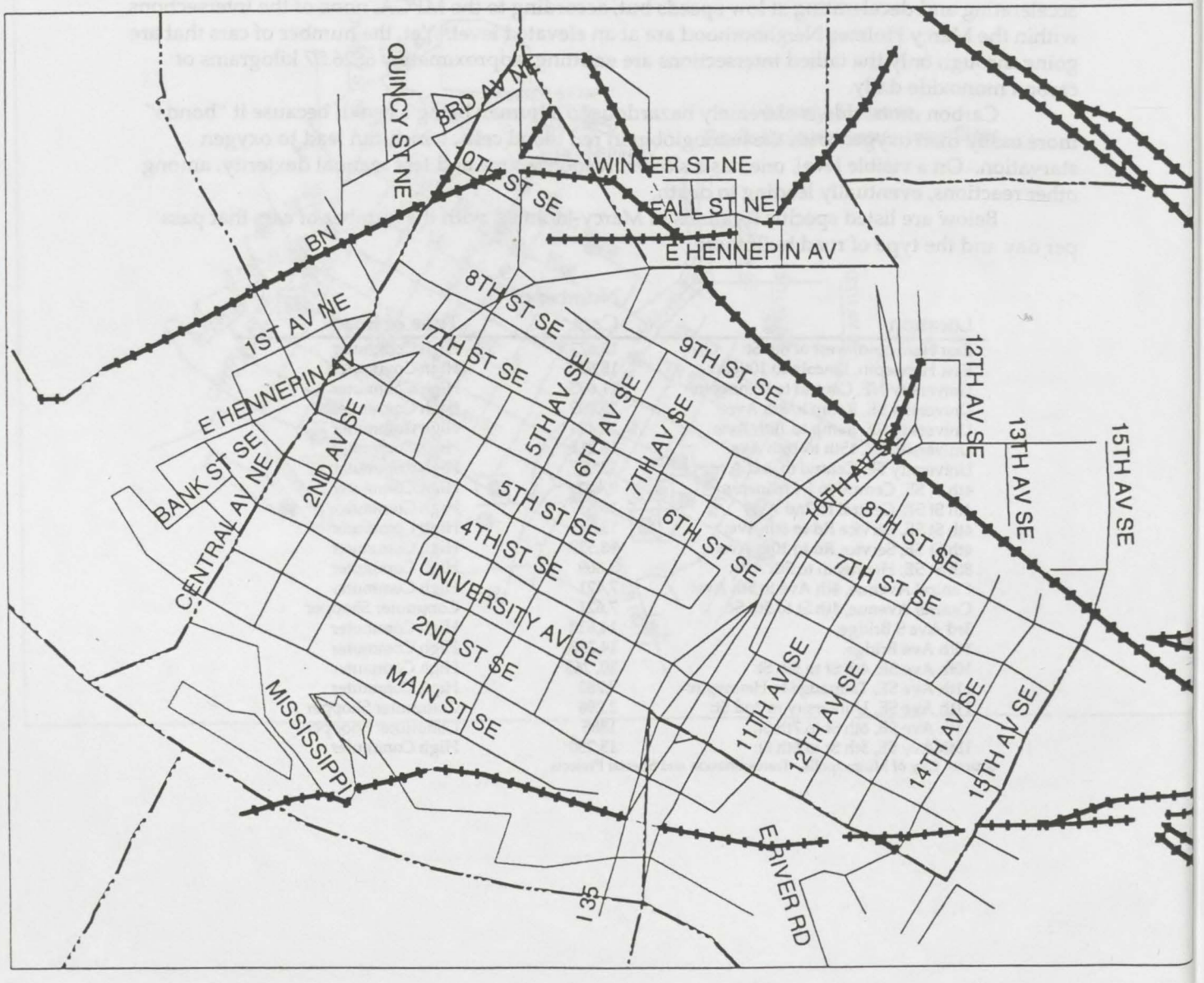
Source: City of Minneapolis - Transportation and Special Projects

Railroads

Just as automobile traffic can cause a significant amount of air pollution as well as odor and noise pollution, so can the presence of trains and rail yards, both of which are present in Marcy-Holmes.

Although use of railroads in the Twin Cities has declined in recent years, all of the tracks in Marcy-Holmes are still in use and are used for commodity transport such as coal, grain and lumber. The most significant presence of the rail road is along the northeast boundary of the neighborhood and where the tracks run between 9th Street SE and Van Cleve Park to create part of the neighborhood's western border.

Marcy Holmes Railroads



Climate

The climate of any area is going to have a significant impact on the effects chemical releases will have on their surroundings. Climate can include the wind direction, the average temperature (which, in Minnesota, oscillates drastically over a year's time) and precipitation amounts. Obviously, the wind will affect the ability of pollutants to be dispersed in the air: on a particularly windy day, Marcy-Holmes would probably experience fewer effects of released chemicals. Conversely, on a rainy or snowy day, the chemicals that are intended to disperse in the wind could be absorbed by clouds above and reappear as precipitation, or be contained in the neighborhood by low clouds. Temperature, on the other hand, can serve to intensify or detensify the effects of the chemicals as they more closely approach certain more hazardous hot and cold points. For instance, automobiles emit more hazardous pollution at warmer temperatures.

The prevailing wind direction is from the northwest with an average wind speed of 10.6 miles per hour, but directions are primarily southeasterly during June through October and northwesterly from November through April. The average yearly precipitation is 26.36 inches, a mix of both snow and rain. The average annual temperature for the Twin Cities is 44.7 degrees F with extremes ranging for 105 degrees F to -34 degrees F. Average annual minimum and maximum temperatures are 35.2 degrees F and 54.2 degrees F, respectively.

Factual source: National Weather Service

Waterbodies

There are no current water bodies found within Marcy-Holmes, although the neighborhood does border the Mississippi, but the presence of former water bodies has identified. Two small creeks and a marshland dotted the neighborhood until about 30 years ago. These were located for the 1994 Profile by comparing a series of maps from the 1840s at the Minnesota Historical society. It is important to look at former water bodies because these are a part of our natural systems which were destroyed by the first round of development. It may be important to reclaim these areas and restore them to their original state because they play an important role in filtering rain runoff, increasing plant and animal wildlife, and improving the area's quality of life. An example of such reclamation is the writing and execution of the Southeast Industrial Area Bridal Veil Master Plan by the SEED committee to get Bridal Veil Creek out of underground culverts and back above ground.

By reclaiming some of the natural watershed areas, the neighborhood could more easily support wildlife such as squirrels and song birds as well as native vegetation like maples and ash trees which have been replanted by the Minneapolis Board of Parks and Recreation.

Storm Water Pipes

Another environmental concern that many citizens do not regard as a high priority, mainly because they are so commonplace, are storm water pipes. As residents use pesticides and fertilizers used on their lawns, drain oil from their cars and clean their homes with strong chemicals, many of these chemicals are "picked up" as non-point source pollution by rain or melting snow and are carried via storm drains to surface water such as the Mississippi River. The effects of one household are minute, but the run-off of the whole neighborhood or whole city are tremendous.

As a part of its permitting process under the federal Clean Water Act, the Minneapolis Public Works Department has compiled a Storm Water Outfall Inventory which tracks every drop of water that falls in the city to the river or lake where it ends up. On this map, each of 11 pipes in Marcy-Holmes is identified along with the drainage area that it feeds into, the acreage drained by each pipe, and the types of land uses in that area. The 12 outfalls are the area of land which drains into the one or more pipes. This type information is especially crucial to environmental control in neighborhoods like Marcy-Holmes, which are located on the Mississippi River, and could affect the river with non-point source pollution or storm runoff from urban streets. It is important to keep in mind that all of our water resources-- lakes, creeks, groundwater and the Mississippi-- are all part of a single hydrological cycle. What affects one part of the cycle has the potential to affect all others. This is one reason why it is important to manage water resources on a watershed basis. The watershed is the natural drainage pattern of the land. The Marcy-Holmes watershed is the Mississippi; all of the storm drains outlet there.

One of the steps that Marcy-Holmes has begun to take in this direction is to label each of the storm sewers in the neighborhood and its eventual outlet to raise consciousness of our actions. During the spring of 1997, students from Augsburg College plan to join elementary-aged students from Marcy-Holmes to label each of the storm drains.

Outfall Pipe Number	Location	Pipe Size	Total Acres Drained	Land Use
10-320	3rd Ave NE	84"	342	65 % res., 12% comm., 10% ind., 6% open, 4% public, 3% rail
10-350	1st Ave NE	36"	28	50% comm., 50% ind.
10-390	3rd Ave SE	tunnel	42	58% ind., 26% comm., 13% res., 2% rail, 1% open
10-440A	35W between University Ave & 4th St SE	18"	23	65% res., 15% comm., 11% ind., 9% open
10-440B	35W at 9th St SE	18"	34	56% res., 21% comm., 23% public
10-450A	10th Ave SE at 2nd St SE	18"	338	50% res., 21 % ind., 16% comm., 6% rail, 4% open, 3% public
10-450B	10th Ave SE, 50' N of University	18"	3	56% res., 20% comm., 24% public
10-450C	10th Ave SE 50' N of 4th St SE	18"	56	90% res., 10% ind.
10-450D	10th Ave SE at 5th St SE	18"	5	100% res.
10-450E	10 Ave SE at 6th St SE	18"	3	98% res., 2% open
10-450F	8th St SE at 15th Ave SE	18"	159	38% ind., 31% comm., 19% rail, 10% res., 2% open
10-460B	University, 100' SE of 14th Ave SE	18"	7	70% comm., 11% rail, 10% public, 9% res.

Contaminated Sites

A contaminated site is one that has been listed by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a site that has received soil or groundwater contamination through a chemical spill or leak from an underground or above ground storage tank. Depending on the severity of the contamination they may be classified under the following programs. The Permanent List of Priorities (PLP) is a state listing of verified hazardous waste sites which represent a threat to public health or the environment and are priorities for clean-up. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) is the EPA database of potential or actual hazardous waste sites nationwide. The act establishes a program to deal with the release of hazardous substances in spills and from inactive or abandoned disposal sites. Superfund sites, established under the same act, are sites designated to receive state and federal funding for hazardous waste clean up. In 1987, Minnesota also created the Petroleum Tank Compensation Fund (Petrofund) to encourage tank owners to clean up contaminated soil and groundwater resulting from underground storage tank leaks.

The following is a list of all of the contaminated sites within the Marcy-Holmes neighborhood. Each of these sites is listed on the MPCA's Permanent List of Priorities; none of these are found on the national list of Superfund sites. Their "Score" is a contamination level out of 100, 100 being the most contaminated.

Site Name	Location	Zip	Priority	Score
McLaughlin Gormley King Co.	1715 SE 5th St	55414	Long-term monitoring/Operation & maintenance	4
Valentine-Clark			Declared emergency Response action design & implementation Remedial investigation, feasibility study	4
Archer Daniels Midland			Response action design & implementation Remedial investigation & feasibility study	14.51
Superior Plating, Inc	315 1st Ave NE	55413	Response actions completed & operation & maintenance/Long-term monitoring ongoing Response action design & implementation	6

Guide to the Facilities

All of the data included in the facilities' description is accessible to the public through the Community Right-Know Act. Community Right-to-Know data includes Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporters, chemicals stored on-site, and accidental releases. These are reported under the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). This is section III of the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The law is intended to inform the public about chemical hazards in their communities and improve emergency planning for chemical accidents.

The history of regulation notes what permits a facility may have and pertinent information collected from those files. Each facility was tracked for water permit, air permit, sewer permit, sewage permit, hazardous generator license and water usage permit. Each facility with a permit has a file at the appropriate agency containing copies of the permit, correspondence, inspection records, citizen complaints, enforcement actions and any pertinent articles or documents. Confidential information is removed but the files are all available for public review on appointment at the appropriate agencies.

Expiration and issue dates are included because there is a period for public comment when these permits are issued or re-issued. While air, water, and sewer permits do not regulate all pollution from a facility, they do specify which pollutants can be discharged in what concentration. Hazardous wastes are regulated in broad categories, which include many different types of waste mixed in one drum. Reporting requirements vary for air, water, and sewer, but most require monitoring and reporting on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis. Hazardous waste generators are required to file a manifest, or description statement, for each shipment sent off-site.

The enforcement actions looked at in this report were Notice of Violations (NOV), Letters of Warning (LOW), Administrative Penalty Orders (APO) and Stipulated Agreements. These are listed in order of increasing severity. A NOV is the first warning of a violation at hand and notes what is wrong. An LOW warns the company of the results of a violation. An APO sets a fine and conditions for returning to compliance. Stipulated Agreements are legal documents made by the facility and regulating agency which set specific conditions which must be met and fines which must be paid for a company to continue business.

Pollution points differ for each source. All air permits allow pollution to be discharged into the atmosphere, so the *number* of emission points are recorded. Designated waters to which a water or sewer discharge is permitted is listed. The destination of each hazardous waste shipment is available but, due to the incredibly large range of destinations, they are not listed.

Contrary to popular perception, permits issued under the federal Clean Water and Clean Air Acts do not stop pollution. Instead, facilities are given permission to pollute a specific amount. It is only when this amount is exceeded that there is a violation. Hazardous Waste is regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Under the RCRA, the amount of hazardous waste produced is not limited. Rather, companies are required to get a generator license, report annual amounts and types of waste generated, estimate the amount of waste which will be produced in the coming year, and document wastes shipped for disposal. It should be noted, also, that while any production (small or large) of hazardous waste is required to be reported, the permitted facilities in the other categories are primarily industrial, and do not include commercial or residential inputs.

Business Information

All of the information that is listed under the Business Information category for facilities was compiled from the businesses themselves as well as the Directory of Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, the Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996 and the Corporate Report Fact Book 1996. This information includes SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) codes, ownership, parent company, number of employees and annual revenue. This information may be helpful in getting a better picture of the facility and when further researching their environmental record. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes describe the type of manufacturing done at a facility, while the others lend an idea of the size and spectrum of the company. Company contacts are also included as the person whom was involved in updating this Profile at each company; most likely, he or she would be the contact person for any partnerships created between the company and residents.

Air Permits

The passage of the Clean Air Act in 1990 and more recent amendments to it has changed the way in which air quality permits are both issued and regulated. In order to receive a permit from the MPCA Air Quality Division, a company must calculate their potential emissions *before beginning construction of a facility;* if their emissions level is higher than the thresholds listed below, a permit is necessary. Once a permit is acquired, the allowable emissions are the maximum actual emissions allowed by the permit. Emissions above this level could result in regulatory action.

Most facilities in the Marcy-Holmes area are known as Federal Part 70, or title V, permits, which are permits for exceeding federal thresholds. These permits expires within five years and require a 45-day EPA review of the draft permit and a 30-day public notice period. It is during this time that the public can challenge the permitted emission levels of a facility. State permits, in contrast, do not expire, but are for facilities that have emissions lower than the federal thresholds or those that have special "permit limits" to keep their allowable and actual emissions below federal limits although their potential limits remain above the state threshold.

Pollutant	State Permit Threshold	Federal Permit Threshold
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	100 tons/year	100 tons/year
Carbon Monoxide	100 tons/year	100 tons/year
Nitrogen Oxides	100 tons/year	100 tons/year
Sulfur Dioxide	50 tons/year	100 tons/year
Small Particulates (PM_{10})	25 tons/year	100 tons/year
Particulate Matter	100 tons/year	100 tons/year
Combined Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP)	25 tons/year	25 tons/year
One HAP	10 tons/year	10 tons/year
Lead	0.5 tons/year	10 tons/year

**There are 195 Hazardous Air Pollutants as listed in the MPCA Air Quality Division, January 1996, *Facts About Air Quality Permit Rules*

Source: MPCA Air Quality Division, Small Business Assistance Program, September 1994, *Facts About Types of Air Quality Permits*

Within the state and federal permit levels, there are several different types of permits: the Facility-Specific Permit (federal part 70 or state), the General Permit for certain industry groups (federal part 70 or state), or the Registration Permits (state) which have four options for different types of emissions. Because these different permits are new, the MPCA does not have all facilities categorized as each must apply under the category it now qualifies under. The deadline for the last of these was June 15, 1996.

In addition to polluting the air directly around itself, a facility may contribute to the ambient air pollution in the neighborhood. There exist the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, the New Source Review Program, the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and the New Source Performance Standards. Each of these standards regulate particular pollutants in an area as a whole and can help to restrict pollutants in the area that has been labeled "non-attainment." These standards are described in the MPCA Air Quality Division's April 1995 publication, *Facts About Federal Air Quality Regulations.*

The following is a list of all permitted facilities in or near Marcy-Holmes:

Facility	Address	Issue Year
American Linen Supply	700 Industrial Blvd	92
American National Can	150 26th Ave SE	87
American Spirit	801 SE 9th St	93
Auto Recondition	14 University Ave NE	96
Bunge Midway Elevator	917 13th Ave SE	90
Burdick Calumet	651 24th Ave SE	93
Bureau of Engraving	3311 Broadway St NE	93
Dresser Rand Electric	800 Central Ave	92
E & G Classis of MN	1719 Broadway St NE	96
Excel Metal Finishing	2501 NE Winter St	96
Frost Paint & Oil	1209 NE Tyler St	95
G & K Services	1401 Marshall St NE	96
General Mills	1201 Jackson	96
Graco	88 11th Ave NE	95
Grand Met Info Service	224 2nd Ave SE	94
Hawkins Chemical, Inc	3100 E Hennepin Ave	96
HC Osvold	2828 University Ave	95
Interplastic Corp	2015 Broadway St NE	86
Jones Lumber Corp	722 Kasota Cir	90
Kurt Mfg	1325 Qunicy St NE	96
Land O Lakes Inc	2300 Kennedy St NE	86
Manildra Milling	401 SE Main St	95
Metallurgical Inc	900 E Hennepin Ave	95
Mpls Water Works	935 SE 5th Ave	95
North Star Intl Truck	3000 Broadway St NE	95
Nystrom Inc	1701 Madison St NE	96
Omni Manufacturing	2700 Winter St NE	96
Peavey Electric Elevator	600 25th Ave SE	76
Permatit Mfg	712 15th Ave NE	95
Power Coat	900 6th Ave NE	95
Prospect Foundry Inc	1225 Winter St NE	93
Region Truck Eq	1705 Arthur St NE	96
Ritrama Duramark	800 Kasota Ave SE	91
Shriner's Hospital	2025 E River Rd	96
TCB Inc	1227 E Hennepin Ave	96
Twin City Die Casting	1070 33rd Ave SE	95
Twin City Plating	641 NE Hoover St	96
University of Minnesota	6th Ave & Mississippi River	85
WR Grace Zonolite	1720 Madison St NE	80

Source: MPCA Air Quality Division

Water Permits

The MPCA permits water polluters as part of its authority under the federal Clean Water Act. These National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits limit the amount of pollution that can be discharged. They also require periodic measurement and analysis of wastewater to determine if the limits are being met. Permits are given for discharges of water use in activities such as manufacturing, non-contact cooling, or dredging operations. Polluted groundwater, or leachate, is also discharged under these permits. Some water polluters may discharge through the sewer system rather than directly to the Mississippi River. More information on water permits can be obtained from the MPCA Water Quality Division. Below is a list of water permit holders within the 55413/55414 zip codes:

Site	Address	Permit Number	Permit Expiration	Receiving Waters
American National Can	150 26th Ave SE	MN0057011	12/31/97	Mississippi
Controlled Feeders	3171 5th St SE	MN0055093	5/1/93	Feedlot
Dresser-Rand	800 Central Ave	MNG255011	12/31/97	Mississippi
General Mills	E Hennepin	MN0056022	6/30/97	Mississippi
Honeywell	2600 Ridgway Pkwy	MN0042641	12/31/98	Mississippi via Storm Sewer
Metal-Matic	629 2nd St SE	MN0053511	12/31/97	Mississippi via Storm Sewer

Sewer Permits

The Metropolitan Waste Control Commission has permitting authority, as part of the federal Clean Water Act, to permit industrial users to discharge industrial wastewater through their sewer systems. The industrial users are permitted to discharge certain levels of pollutants, and monitoring is required.

The following is a list of the industries within and adjacent to the Marcy-Holmes neighborhood that have permits. These permits are tracked by the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services, but any company not permitted is still expected to follow MCES rules. Those industries marked for SIU (Significant Industrial Users) discharge in excess of 25,000 gallons per day and therefore are under EPA discharge limits as well as those of MCES. The last three permits, with numbers over 2000, are special permits such as groundwater for remediation projects; that water may need treatment before it can be discharged to the sewers.

Permit Number	SIU	Reporting Frequency	Company Name	Address	Zip
381		Semi Annual	ADM/TPC Milling	335 Main St SE	55414
49		Semi Annual	Ambassador Foods	427 Harrison St	55413
566		Semi Annual	American Ntn'l Can	150 26th Ave SE	55413
773		Semi Annual	American Spirit Graphics	801 SE 9th St	55414
620		Insignificant	Bringgold Wholesale Meats	726 Kasota Cir	55414
330		Insignificant	Continental Diversified	900 6th Ave Se	55414
451	**	Semi Annual	Dresser-Rand/Electric Mach	800 Central Ave	55413
20		Insignificant	General Metalware	1401 Central Ave	55413
345		Insignificant	Horton Mfg	1179 15th Ave SE	55414
251	**	Quarterly	Manildra Milling Corp	401 SE Main St	55414
237	**	Semi Annual	Mc Laughlin Gormley King Co	1715 5th St SE	55414
32		Semi Annual	Metal-Matic Inc	629 2nd St SE	55414
261		Insignificant	Metallurgical Inc	900 E Hennepin	55414
59	**	Quarterly	Northern Star Co	3171 5th St SE	55414
362	**	Semi Annual	Pillsbury Tech Ctr	330 University SE	55414
413		Yearly	Ry-Krisp Plant, Ralston Foods	824 6th Ave SE	55414
135	**	Quarterly	Superior Plating, Inc	315 1st Ave NE	55413
2037		Quarterly	McLaughlin Gormley King Co	1517 5th St SE	55414
2141		Quarterly	Superior Plating, Inc	333 E Hennepin	55414
2203		Quarterly	Superior Plating, Inc	315 1st Ave NE	55413

Hazardous Waste Licenses

Generators of hazardous waste are required under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to file a manifest, or shipping paper, for each shipment of waste. All generators, small and large, are required to report. RCRA is the "cradle to grave" regulations for hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste. A license is an authorization to operate a hazardous waste generating facility in accordance with management plans. Different quantity generators must follow slightly different rules for licensure. This data is compiled by the Environmental Management division of Hennepin County.

Because hazardous waste includes even fluorescent light bulbs, the number of businesses that are reporters seems very high, although many companies are insignificant reporters. The following is a list of most of the hazardous waste generators, transporters, and disposers in and near Marcy-Holmes:

Facility	Address	Status	Facility	Address	Status
Air O Flex Equipment	3030 Hennepin Ave	VSQG	Holiday Stores	107 6th St SE	
Ambassador Foods/Sausage Corp	427 Harrison St	VSQG	Horton Mfg Co Inc	1179 15th Ave SE	VSQG
American Bulb Recyclers	2010 Hennepin Ave		J-Mark Quality Products Inc	800 Kasota Ave	
Auto Recondition Co	14 University Ave	SQG	Jeff's Hoist Service	504 Malcolm Ave SE	
Auto Truck Service Co	958 Central Ave	VSQG	Timothy Johnson Co	2625 4th St SE	VSQG
BIBA Press	2010 Hennepin Ave		Kalm Kustom	624 Central Ave NE	VSQG
Brake & Equipment Warehouse	455 Harrison St NE	VSQG	Kampa Tire Co	3234 4th St SE	VSQG
Brooks & Co	2521/2617 Hennepin Ave	VSQG	Kings Forklift Services Inc	2727 4th St SE	VSQG
Burlington Northern	401 Harrison St	LQG	Kinko's	612 Washington Ave SE	
Carlson Corp	1505 Central Ave	VSQG	Kinko's	306 15th Ave SE	Neg Gen
Carnival Products Corp	2521 Hennepin Ave		Kohl Madden Printing Ink Corp	782 Hennepin Ave E	VSQG

CECO Corp	2900 Hennepin Ave		Koslowski Chiropractic	312 Central Ave SE	VSQG
Cedarstrand Construction	966 Central Ave		Kurth Malting Corp	25th Ave & CNW RR	
Central Casting/ Machining Corp	1234 Central Ave	Neg Gen/VSQG	Labelle Moving & Storage	708 Central Ave NE	
Central Electric Inc	633 Harrison St	VSQG	Lightening Auto Body	2812 University Ave SE	VSQG
Chem Serv	207 6th St NE		Mackay Envelope Co	2100 Main St SE	VSQG
Diesel Automatic Services Inc	1227 Central Ave	VSQG	Manildra Milling Corp	401 Main St SE	VSQG
Dresser-Rand Electric Machinery	800 Central Ave	SQG	Manning's Service	2404 Como Ave SE	VSQG
Durkee Atwood Co	215 7th St NE		Marigold Foods Inc	2929 University Ave SE	VSQG
Fleischmann-Kurth Malting	1717 2nd St NE	VSQG/SQG	Master Visions	2920 Talmage Ave SE	
Healy Spring Co	990 Central Ave	Neg Gen	McLaughlin Gormley Kin Co	1715 5th St SE	LQG
Malone's Auto Works	1235 5th St NE	VSQG	Steven B Means , DDS	2221 University Ave SE	VSQG
MN Battery	1032 Central Ave		Mercil Bros Service	630 Washington Ave SE	
Nelson & Son	962 Central Ave NE	VSQG	Metal-Matic, Inc	629 2nd St SE	LQG
Old St. Anthony Chiropractic Clinic	21 4th St NE	VSQG	Metal-Matic, Inc	2112 7th Ave SE	VSQG
Richfield Suburban Yellow Cab	127 1st Ave NE		Metallurgical Inc	900 Hennepin Ave E	SQG
Riverplace, Inc	10 2nd St NE	VSQG	Metro Mobile Lube Inc	420 30th Ave SE	VSQG
St Anthony Falls Auto Center	100 5th St NE	VSQG	Michaelson Precision Auto Repair	2812 University Ave SE	VSQG
Superior Plating	315 1st Ave NE		Mielke Painting	611 12th Ave SE	VSQG
U of M Clinical Research	4th St NE		Sam Miller Bag Co	861 Hennepin Ave E	
US West	339 Harrison	VSQG	Minneapolis Equipment Co	520 2nd St SE	VSQG
Viking Auto Rebuilders	420 Harrison	VSQG	Mpls Water Works Dist Mt	935 5th Ave SE	VSQG
Warpeha, DDS	1312 2nd St NE	VSQG	MN Dept of Health	717 Delaware St SE	SQG
Zahl Equipment Co	3101 Spring St NE	VSQG	MinnPar	900 6th Ave SE	VSQG
Zytron Ltd	2010 Hennepin Ave E	VSQG	Mint Conditioning Auto Body	2812 University Ave SE	VSQG
2020 Broadway LLC	2020 Broadway St NE		Mulfinger Susanka Mahandy & Partners, Inc	43 Main St SE	VSQG
A & M Auto Service	2101 Como Ave SE	VSQG	Murphy Warehouse	701 24th Ave SE	VSQG
Acorn Pest Control	321 University Ave SE	VSQG	National Camera Exchange	1327 4th St SE	VSQG
ADM Grain Co	600 Malcolm Ave SE	VSQG	National Guardian Security	43 Main St SE	VSQG
ADM Milling	335 Main St SE	VSQG	National Scholastic Press Association	720 Washington Ave SE	
Advance Brass & Aluminum Foundry	1 Malcolm Ave SE	VSQG	B.F. Nelson	752 30th Ave SE	SQG
Advanced Research Corp	815 14th Ave SE	VSQG	North Star Gear	501 Malcolm Ave SE	VSQG
Akasha	2919 Como Ave SE	VSQG	North Star Specialties	800 16th Ave SE	VSQG
Almen Enterprises, Inc	504 Malcolm Ave SE	VSQG	Northern Star Co	3171 5th St SE	VSQG
Amar's Auto Repair & Tire Service, Inc	2101 Como Ave SE	VSQG	Northern States Power Co	206 Main St SE	VSQG
American & Asian Auto Body	2812 University Ave SE	VSQG	Norwest Corp	1021 10th Ave SE	
American Excelsior	3101 Talmage Ave SE	Neg Gen	Norwest OSA	425 Hennepin Ave E	
American National Can, Co	150 26th Ave SE	LQG	Orthodontic Associates	2701 University Ave SE	VSQG
American Spirit Graphics Corp	801 9th St SE	SQG	H.C. Osvold Company	2828 University Ave SE	VSQG
Michael Anderson Photography	42 Prince St SE	Neg Gen	PACH Inc/ DBA VW Man	718 Hennepin Ave E	VSQG
Armadillo Automotive	409 30th Ave SE	VSQG	Padco Inc	2220 Elm St SE	SQG
Associated Transportation Services	2423 Delaware St SE	VSQG	Pallet Exchange Inc	29 Main St SE	
Atlas Manufacturing	732 30th Ave SE		Pfeifer Printing Co	1420 Hennepin Ave E	VSQG
Atomic Props & Effects Ltd	520 Kasota Ave	VSQG	Phillips Beverage Co	25 Main St SE	
B & B Machine	611 University Ave SE	Neg Gen	Pillsbury BP/FS Tech Ctr	425 Main St SE	

B & C Mobil	600 Hennepin Ave	VSQG	Pillsbury Co	300 2nd St SE	
Joe Baker Auto Service	1733 Como Ave SE	VSQG	Pillsbury Tech Ctr	330 University Ave SE	SQG
Carl Becker & Son	1313 5th St SE	VSQG	Pipkorn Environmental Tech	2715 4th St SE	
Bethlehem Steel Corp	1025 33rd Ave SE		Power Coat Inc	900 6th Ave SE	VSQG
The Bike Shop on Oak St	215 Oak St	VSQG	Premier Rent-a-Car	701 Central Ave NE	VSQG
Biomedical Frontiers Inc	1095 10th Ave SE	VSQG	Private Label Chemicals, Inc	601 2nd St SE	
Blue Ribbon Food Service	528 University Ave SE		Protech Photographics Inc	958 Hennepin Ave E	VSQG
Boeser Inc	2901 4th St SE	VSQG	Processed Potatoes Inc	3171 5th St SE	
Bolger Publications	3301 Como Ave SE	SQG	Prospect Park Amoco	2700 University Ave SE	VSQG
Bossarie Inc	2901 4th St SE	Neg Gen	Prospect Park Chiropractic	3404 University Ave SE	VSQG
Bridal Veil Shop	700 29th Ave SE	VSQG	R& R Litho	3338 University Ave SE	Neg Gen
Brookdale Plastics	1599 8th St SE	VSQG	Ralston Purina Co	824 6th Ave SE	
Bros Road Machinery, Inc	1057 10th Ave SE	VSQG	Rayvic Co	1501 Hennepin Ave E	VSQG
Brown-Mpls Tank FBG	2901 4th St SE	VSQG	J Ring Glass Studio	2724 University Ave SE	VSQG
Brown's Ice Cream	2929 University Ave SE	Neg Gen	Ritrama Duramark	800 Kasota Ave	LQG
Bruce Printing	315 27th Ave SE	VSQG	Ruffridge-Johnson Equipment Co	3024 4th St SE	VSQG
Buccia Inc	204 5th Ave SE		S&S Centerless Grinding	900 6th Ave SE	VSQG
Budget Brake & Muffler	928 University Ave SE	SQG	School Way Transportation	3200 Como Ave SE	
Bunge Corporation	919 13th Ave SE	VSQG	Sears Cleaning Services Inc	800 24th Ave SE	VSQG
Burlington Northern Santa Fe	650 29th Ave SE	LQG	Security Bindery	3338 University Ave SE	Neg Gen
C.C. Sharrow Co, Inc	1025 33rd Ave SE		Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children	2025 River Rd E	VSQG
CAPP Industries Inc	796 29th Ave SE		Silver Graphics & Design	2000 Sharon Ave SE	
Central Hennepin Auto Body	620 Hennepin Ave E	VSQG	Solar Plastics	732 30th Ave SE	
Chemical Safety Day Program (U of M)	1313 5th St SE		Southeast Amoco	1000 University Ave SE	VSQG
Collins Auto Body Inc	2989 4th St SE	SQG	Southeast Union 76	4 27th Ave SE	VSQG
Como Import Service	1501 Como Ave SE	VSQG	Standard Spring Co	721 2nd St SE	VSQG
Consolidated Paper Grading	1085 33rd Ave SE		Steven Cabinets, Inc	2920 Talmage Ave SE	VSQG
Contact Cartage Company	445 Malcolm Ave SE		Suburban Tool Inc	728 Central Ave NE	
Continental Loose Leaf	1122 16th Ave SE	VSQG	Summit Packaging Inc	828 Kasota Ave	VSQG
Conversion Processing Inc	900 6th Ave SE	VSQG	SuperAmerica #4405	3350 University Ave SE	
Conwed Corporation (Plastics)	742 29th Ave AW	VSQG	Supreme Marine	514 Hennepin Ave E	VSQG
Conwed Plastics (Weeks Ave)	2810 Weeks Ave SE	VSQG	Symposium Music	204 5th Ave SE	
Crown Oil	949 Hennepin Ave E		TCB Inc	1227 Hennepin Ave E	SQG
Crucible Specialty Metals Div.	2911 Como Ave SE	Neg Gen	Telegraphic	42 Prince St SE	
CSM ADM	2500 Elm St SE		Texaco Sel-Serve	2520 University Ave SE	
Diecraft Company	19 University Ave SE		Transport Parts Inc	501 Malcolm Ave SE	Neg Gen
Dynotech	16 Bedford St SE	SQG	The Tub	423 14th Ave SE	
E & L Corporation	1308 5th St SE		Twin City Bottle	1227 Hennepin Ave E	
Electro Mechanical Contracting	900 6th Ave SE	VSQG	Twin City Machine Co Inc	527 2nd Ave SE	
Everfresh Food Corp	501 Huron Blvd		Twin City Metal Seal	825 11th Ave SE	
Factory Lumber Supply Co, Inc	445 Malcolm Ave SE		U of M -St Anthony Falls Lab	2 3rd Ave SE	VSQG
The Fisk Building	1621 Hennepin Ave E		UMI Atlas Mfg Division	2950 Weeks Ave SE	VSQG
Fourstar Auto Service	3324 University Ave SE	VSQG	Union Oil of California	825 Thornton St SE	
Patti A Froeber , DDS	312 Central Ave SE	VSQG	Universal Press & Label	800 Kasota Ave	SQG
GNR Inc	2901 4th St SE		University Good Samaritan Center	22 27th Ave SE	VSQG
Gary's University Service	1625 Como Ave SE	VSQG	University of MN-Como Service Area	2812 Fairmount St SE	
Globe Tool & Mfg Co Inc	730 24th Ave SE	SQG	University of MN-Como Transfer Facility	3001 Weeks Ave SE	
Gopher Cleaners & Launderers	811 4th St SE	VSQG	University of MN (IWMF)	501 23rd Ave SE	VSQG

Gopher Machine & Engineering Co	3333 University Ave SE	VSQG	U of M-MN Daily	2301 University Ave SE	VSQG
Gopher Resource Corp	3200 Como Ave		U of M Chemical Waste Program	1313 5th St SE	VSQG
Gopher Towing Inc	831 Hennepin Ave E	VSQG	U of M - Como Yard	3009 Como Ave SE	VSQG
Gorshe Bros. Garage, Inc	800 14th Ave SE	VSQG	U of M - Health Science	425 River Rd E	
Grahn's Upholstery & Antiques	14 27th Ave SE		U of M-Stone Lab	421 29th Ave SE	VSQG
Great Brakes Auto Repair	3326 University Ave SE	VSQG	U of M-Stores & Printing	2812 Fairmount St SE	SQG
Group Health Inc	2701 University Ave SE		U of M	2221 University Ave SE	
Grove-Johnson Co	2218 University Ave SE	VSQG	Upper Midways Ind Inc	732 39th Ave SE	VSQG
Hammond Transfer Co	3001 5th St SE		Viking Materials, Inc	3225 Como Ave SE	VSQG
Hoarcourt Brace Javonovich, Inc	416 Hennepin Ave E		Vincent Metals	700 24th Ave SE	VSQG
Harris Machinery Co	501 30th Ave SE		Whirl-Air-Flow	650 35th Ave SE	
Harris Warehouse & Canvas Sales	511 30th Ave SE		Wholesale Produce Supply Co	680 Kasota Ave	VSQG
Health Partners-Corporate Offices	2829 University Ave SE		Kurt E Witte, DDS	1601 Como Ave SE	VSQG
Healthworks	3033 University Ave SE	VSQG	Woolery Machine Co	2919 Como Ave SE	
Heart of the Earth Survival School	1209 4th St SE	VSQG	Zentic Industrial Battery	2715 4th St SE	VSQG
Hennson Printing	1099 10th Ave SE	VSQG			

Groundwater and Surface Water Users

Information on the users of ground and surface water comes from the DNR's list of Water Appropriation Permits. The information includes where the water is taken from, how much is used, and for what purpose it is used. This information is not stored according to address or city, but by the location of the facility on a state-wide measure. This makes it difficult to check for any/all permit holders in a particular neighborhood.

Any facility that uses more than 10,000 gallons of ground or surface water per day or 1,000,000 per year is required to be permitted. Exempted from the permit process are facilities drawing water for domestic use as serving less than 25 people for residential use, test pumping of a groundwater source, agricultural systems to remove water from crop lands and reuse of water already authorized by a permit. Use includes:

- agricultural and turf irrigation
- public supply, industrial/commercial
- mining
- thermbelectric
- cooling

In order to begin drawing on surface or ground water, a well must be drilled and lack of interference attained with other, private, wells. Also, according to the Minnesota Water Appropriation Program brochure distributed by the DNR:

> Minnesota statutes and rules provide for protection of water resources as follows:
> Protected flows are established on watercourses to accommodate instream needs such as water quality, navigation, fish and wildlife habitat, water-based recreation, and the needs of downstream higher priority users.
> Protected elevations are established on basins where a minimum level is necessary to maintain fish and wildlife habitat, existing uses of the basin surface by the public and riparian landowners, and other values which must be preserved in the public interest.
> Safe yields are established when groundwater quality is degraded in an aquifer system due to excess withdrawals and when long term average withdrawals exceed the long term average recharge to the aquifer system based on representative climactic conditions.

Each facility holding a water use permit must pay a minimum fee of $50 annually. Most uses have spending caps, although once-through cooling does not. Facilities continue to pay this fee while they are permitted; some water users have transferred to using city water, and so are no longer permitted.

Facilities within or near Marcy-Holmes neighborhood that hold water-use permits are as follows:

Facility	Permit Number	Issue Date/Year	Water Use Permitted/Year	Drawn From/Goes To
ADM Milling	756286	1991	42 M gallons	well/sewer
American National Can	756236	1994	96M gallons	well/sewer
Metallurgical	660994-1/660994-2	1994	300M gallons	well/sewer, Mississippi
Metal-Matic	856181	10/10/95	90M gallons	
Superior Plating	726197	1/31/95	195M gallons	well, Jordan Sandrock/sewer
University of MN	866219/866315	10/31/95	120M gallons	well, Jordan Aquifer
McLaughlin Gormley King	886010	2/2/95	8M gallons	

Chemicals Stored On-Site

According to sections 311 and 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), both manufacturing and non-manufacturing facilities must submit reports on their inventories of hazardous chemicals for the preceding year to the ERC and local fire department. These reports, often referred to as Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventories, require listing of types of substances by hazard category, such as immediate (acute) health hazards and fire hazards; amounts of hazardous chemicals stored; and locations of hazardous chemicals in storage. Reporting for chemicals stored on-site is limited to chemicals designated as hazardous under the Hazard Communication Standard of the Occupational Safety and Health ACT (OSHA) of 1970 and chemicals which are stored in excess of the minimum reporting levels. These levels do not imply that the neighborhood is in immanent danger: each chemical is required to be stored in the most efficient and safest manner possible.

Reporting thresholds vary between hazardous chemicals and Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS). Hazardous chemicals not on the EHS list require reporting if stored in excess of 10,000 pounds. For an EHS, the minimum reporting threshold is 500 pounds or a chemical-specific threshold Planning Quantity, whichever is less. The EHS list is actually a sub category of hazardous chemicals defined by OSHA, and currently contains about 360 chemicals which could cause serious human health effects from short-term exposures. Any facility that houses EHS chemicals beyond the threshold amount must have an emergency plan which details likely routes for EHS transportation. Facilities report the storage information in ranges of amounts. In the profile, distinction is made between a facilities storage of EHS chemicals and others and the identification of chemicals and range of amount stored is listed.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Information

A Toxic Release Inventory is a measure of the amounts and method of output of about 360 chemicals that are regulated by the EPA and listed on the Federal Register (as well as in the source listed below). As a part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, industries, as well as the Federal, State and local governments, are required to hold copies of an emergency plan (which should be updated annually) and should report usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals for review by the public. Any business with ten or more full-time employees, holding a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code between 20 and 39, manufacturing or processing 25,000 pounds of any chemical per year or using 10,000 pounds or more of a listed TRI chemical is required to follow all of the guidelines below. It is important to remember that because reporting requirements are limited, only a small portion of the toxic chemicals emitted are actually reported. Residents have access to a company's Emergency Plan, which should:

- Identify facilities and transportation routes of extremely hazardous substances
- Describe emergency response procedures, on-site and off-site
- Designate a community coordinator and facility coordinator(s) to implement the plan
- Outline emergency notification procedures
- Describe methods for determining the occurrence of a release and the probable affected area and population
- Describe community and industry emergency equipment and facilities and identify the persons responsible for them
- Outline evacuation plans
- Describe a training program for emergency response personnel (including schedules)
- Present methods and schedules for exercising emergency response plans.

These requirements also extend to include Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.

If an emergency does occur, the facility has only two hours in which to contact the Emergency Response Commission before regulatory action begins. When the Commission is notified, the facility reports:

- The chemical name
- Whether the substance is extremely hazardous
- An estimate of the quantity released into the environment
- The time and duration of the release
- Whether the release occurred into air water and/or land
- Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and medical advice for treatment
- Proper precautions, such as evacuation or sheltering in place
- Name and telephone number of contact person.

Source: Hazardous Materials: You Have a Right to Know. Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act from the MN Emergency Response Commission, June 1996.

The day-to-day release information that facilities report is relayed in terms of pounds released or transferred off-site to six different destinations or media as listed below. In the past two years, the ERC has also included recycling methods and recovery methods. This data tells communities what toxins they may be exposed to on a regular basis, in what amount, and by which pathways. This knowledge, coupled with information on known potential health effects of toxic chemicals, gives a basic understanding of the toxic chemical users in each neighborhood.

Definitions of Toxic Chemical release Inventory (TRI) Media:

Fugitive Air	Releases that do not through stack vents, pipes, ducts, or any other confined air stream. Examples include leakage from valves, end lines, evaporative losses from surface impoundments, and production lines, and releases from building ventilation systems.
Stack Air	Releases which do go through stacks, vents, ducts, pipes, or other confined air streams, including storage tank emissions and air releases from control equipment.
Surface Water	Discharges to rivers, streams or other water bodies. Releases from on-site wastewater treatment systems and the contribution of stormwater runoff are included, if applicable.
Public Sewer	Discharges to a waste water treatment facility which is owned by a unit of government.
On-Site Land	Releases to land on-site within the boundaries of the facility including landfills, land, surface impoundment, treatment/application farming, etc.
Off-Site Transfers	Wastes sent outside the boundaries of a facility for treatment or disposal.
Recovery On-Site	Chemicals that are reusable are mined from the manufactured chemicals and waste on-site.
Recovery Off-Site	Chemicals that are reusable are mined from the manufactured chemicals and waste at another location.
Recycled On-Site	Chemicals used in the manufacturing process are reused on-site.
Recycled Off-Site	Chemicals used in the manufacturing process are reused at another location.
Treated On-Site	Chemicals that are treated before achieving releasable levels on-site.
Treated Off-Site	Chemicals that are treated before achieving releasable levels at another location.

Source: Emergency Response Commission

TRI Chemical Effects

Because TRI chemicals are not well-known as a group to the average citizen, toxicity charts are included with each facility outlining the potential hazards of the presence of the released chemicals within the neighborhood. Specifically, a toxic chemical's known potential human and environmental effects means that exposure to a certain chemical potentially results in, or is reasonably anticipated to result in, a particular health or environmental effect. If a chemical is not marked for a certain affect this does not mean it is not associated with that affect but rather it indicates that supporting data is not available or did not support sufficient evidence. The definitions of the categories are as follows:

Carcingenicity	chemicals known or suspected of causing cancer in humans or laboratory animals.
Genetic and chromosomal mutations	chemicals with the potential to produce changes in genetic material that can be inherited by off spring.
Developmental toxicity	chemicals that can cause birth defects, miscarriage, growth retardation, mental retardation, and/or learning disorders.
Reproductive toxicity	chemicals that can damage reproductive ability such as mating behavior, conception and lactation.
Acute toxicity	chemicals capable of causing serious health effects or death from short term exposure.
Chronic toxicity	chemicals that can cause adverse health effects, other than cancer, from long term exposure.
Neurotoxicity	chemicals that can adversely affect the structure or function of the nervous system, including the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.
Environmental toxicity	chemicals that can adversely affect the health of the environment, including plants and animals.
Bioaccumulation	chemicals known to accumulate in plant or animal tissues and capable of moving through the food chain.
Persistence in the environment	chemicals that do not readily convert to non-toxic form when released into the environment.

Source: Emergency Response Commission

Any one person's chemical risk involves the toxicity of a substance and the magnitude and duration of exposure, but TRI data provides information of the magnitude of exposure only. Thus, the TRI chemical releases directly to air, water, and land and the transfers to public sewage and other off-site locations in 1994 are not an indicator of overall human and environmental exposure to the chemicals or non-compliance with environmental regulations. There are many other factors which can affect the degree of a chemical risk, such as distance from a pollution source or a one's personal sensitivity or pre-existing medical conditions. Due to these complicating elements, it is difficult to determine the actual effects of the pollution produced by a particular company. Toxicology, the science of poisonous substances, is still developing. Therefore, information is not available on all the health effects of all chemicals in use.

More information about toxic chemicals can be obtained from: Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets, prepared by the NJ Dept. of Health (available at the ERC) and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) which were set up by OSHA to protect workers from chemical hazards. MSDSs are prepared by the manufacturer of the chemical or product and provide information about hazards associated with substance and any precautions that should be taken to avoid these hazards.

Some of the chemicals released from facilities included in this report are as follows, such information on others was not immediately available:

Chemical	CAS Number	Effects
Chromium	7440-47-3	Has effect when breathed in,. Metal ore has been reported to cause lung allergy, fumes can cause "metal fume fever", a flu-like illness with symptoms of metallic taste, fever and chills, aches, chest tightness and cough. Particles can irritate the eyes. It is a metal often found as a powder. Chromium is a cancer causing agent in humans. There may be no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen, so all contact should be reduced to the lowest possible level. High toxicity to aquatic life.
Copper	7440-80-8	Dust or fumes have effect when breathed in and can irritate the eyes, nose, and throat. Eye contact with particles of Copper metal can cause a severe reaction that can lead to blindness. Copper fumes may cause "metal fume fever". Copper may cause an allergic skin rash. Copper may from metal fumes which present different hazards than the substance itself. The toxicity of copper and its compounds to aquatic life varies with the physical and chemical conditions of the water at higher than normal concentrations it is toxic to aquatic life .
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol is a colorless liquid with a strong odor that is used as a solvent and cleaner. It can affect you when breathed in and by passing through your skin, exposure can cause blindness, may damage the liver. Exposure to high concentrations can cause headaches, nausea, vomiting and dizziness, can cause death. Repeated or prolonged contact can cause dryness and cracking of the skin. Methanol is a flammable liquid and a fire hazard. Odor threshold = 100 ppm. The odor threshold only serves as a warning of exposure. Not smelling it does not indicate non-exposure.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	Has effect when breathed in and by passing through skin and should be handled with extreme caution. Exposure can cause dizziness, headache, blurred vision, and passing out. Repeated exposure, along with other solvents, can damage the nervous system. Liquid MEK can severely burn the eyes and may irritate skin. Repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin. The vapor can irritate the eyes, nose, ,mouth, and throat. Flammable. Clear, colorless liquid with a fragrant mint-like odor. Odor threshold + 5.4 ppm,/ Odor threshold only serves as a warning of exposure. Not smelling it does not indicate non-exposure.
Nickel	7440-02-0	Dust and fumes have effect when breathed in. Nickel refining is associated with carcinogenicity, skin contact may cause skin allergy, with itching, redness and later rash. Lung allergy occasionally occurs with asthma-type effects. High exposure can cause cough, shortness of breath and fluid in lungs, sometimes delayed after the exposure for 1 to 2 days. Nickel is a highly flammable solid, is dangerous near fire, is an explosion hazard, and is a probable carcinogen in humans. High toxicity to aquatic life.
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	Has effect when breathed in, is a corrosive chemical and can severely burn the skin and eyes. Sulfuric acid can cause third degree skin burns and blindness on contact. Exposure to mist can irritate eyes, nose, throat, and lungs, which causes coughing, chest tightness and sneezing. Higher levels can cause a buildup of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency. Repeated exposures can cause permanent lung damage and damage teeth. It is a reactive chemical. and an explosion hazard.
Toluene	108-88-3	Has effect when breathed in , by passing through skin. and may cause mutations in a developing fetus. Toluene is flammable and fire hazard. It can irritate nose, throat, and eyes; higher levels can cause dizziness, light-headedness, and passing out-even death can occur. Repeated exposures can damage bone marrow causing a low blood cell count. It can also damage the liver and kidneys. Toluene can cause slowed reflexes, trouble concentrating, and headaches, prolonged contact can cause a skin rash. Colorless liquid with a sweet pungent odor, used as a solvent and in making other chemicals.

Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	Has effect when breathed in. Trichloroethylene should be handle d as a carcinogen: with extreme caution. Exposure can cause dizziness and passing out and an irregular heartbeat leading to sudden death. High levels may also cause brain damage and death, repeated exposure can cause fatigue,, memory loss, headache, irritability, mental confusion, and depression. It can cause damage to liver and kidneys and can irritate the lungs. Prolonged contact can burn the skin. It is a colorless liquid with sweet odor which is a cancer causing agent and mutagen. Odor threshold is 28 ppm.
Zinc	7440-66-6	Has effect when breathed in. Dust particles can irritate the eyes, exposure to solid zinc may give off zinc oxide fume which can cause health effects, metal fragments can scratch the eyes. Zinc is highly toxic to aquatic life.

Source: Emergency Response Commission

Pollution Progress Reports

Another important piece of legislation to consider is the 1990 Minnesota Toxic Pollution Prevention Act (TPPA). Under this act, facilities which report TRI releases are required to develop pollution prevention plans outlining their efforts to reduce or eliminate toxic chemical pollution. While the pollution prevention plans are not available for public review, anyone can look at the company's pollution progress reports. The reports include a summary of progress made during the last year, explanation, if needed, why objectives were not met, and objectives for progress in the near future. As with most data in this Profile, 1994 progress reports were used for this report and can be found at the Emergency Response Commission. In the future, the Commission is planning to make access to the reports by computer so that information is easily readable, update-able, compared and retrieved.

Facility Input

Because a part of the purpose of this profile is to facilitate a partnership between neighborhood residents and area companies, the highlighted facilities were contacted and asked for any input they had to offer regarding their facility. This contact letter is found on the following pages. If comments extended beyond the scope of technical reference, those comments are included as facility input. Other input may be found within the notes for other sections.

24 July 1996

Contact Person
XXX Facility
555 xth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55414

Dear Contact Person:

Residents of the Marcy-Holmes neighborhood are interested in getting to know the businesses within the area and in developing a positive relationship with them. As a part of the neighborhood's Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP) action plan, an environmental profile was compiled during the summer of 1994. The profile described a number of businesses that emitted various regulated substances into the environment within the neighborhood. XXX Facility was listed as one such facility.

Now, two years later, the neighborhood is interested in updating that information. It would be helpful to receive information from your company outlining any changes in pollution permits and toxic releases. A questionnaire outlining the information desired, along with the information from the 1994 profile, is enclosed.

Thank you for participating in the development of the Environmental Profile; I will be getting in touch with you within the week to discuss any questions or concerns you may have. Please feel free to contact me, at 379-3812. I am usually in the office before 12:30 PM, but will receive messages at that number as well. Results of the questionnaire can be sent to the address listed below or faxed to the number also listed below on or before 5 August 1996. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Betsy Carlson
Marcy-Holmes NRP
Research Assistant Intern

Updates on XXX Facility:
Please attach additional sheets as necessary or update the 1994 Profile information included

1. What is the status of your air, water and sewer permits?

	air	water	sewer
permit number			
issue date			
expiration date			
regulated pollutants			

2. Do you have a hazardous waste license? A water use permit? If so, what are their expiration dates and permit numbers?

	haz waste	water use
permit number		
issue date		
expiration date		
permitted use/chemicals		
pollution point/use source		

3. Do you store any regulated chemicals on-site? If so, what chemical(s) and in what quantity?

4. What is the most current TRI (Toxic Release Inventory)data you have available? Please list.

5. Have you had a chemical accident, hazardous materials spill, fire or other reportable incident that is not included within this report or any clean-up information on past-spills that is not included in our information? Please explain.

6. Do you ship any chemicals off site? If so, what chemicals and in what quantity? By what means?

7. Do you have a pollution prevention plan? Would you be willing to share that plan with neighborhood residents?

8. Do you have an emergency response plan? Would you be willing to share the plan with neighborhood residents?

9. Have you added any pollution control technology, planned or implemented pollution prevention activities since 1994?

10. Would you be willing to work with neighborhood residents to reduce the number of regulated chemicals released by your facility? Have you ever participated in such a project? When?

11. Please add information you believe would help community residents understand your environmental performance goals and accomplishments below:

Facilities

ADM Milling

335 Main Street
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 627-8001
Fax: 339-2154

Business Information:

SIC codes:	2041 & 2048 (Feed and Flour Milling)
Number of Employees:	50
Annual Revenue:	$5-10M
President/Chairman:	
Contact Person:	Tim Schmaderer
Parent Company:	Archer Daniels Midland Corporation 4666 Faries Parkway Decatur, IL 62526

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- ADM is a large old builing constructed of stone, which used to be the Pillsbury A Mill. It is connected to Manildra Milling.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--	381	MND1499615118	--
Issue Date	--	--	9/1/94	4/17/96	--
Expiration Date	--	--	8/31/97	4/30/97	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--		Old Lead Acid Batteries Hydraulic Motor Oil Parts Cleaning Solvent	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--	7/95 1/96 8/96	6/96	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	Mississippi River	Mississippi River	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- ADM was listed as having a water use permit, bu t, on investigation, that permit has not been renewed since 1991. The assuption is that they have ceased to use surface or groundwater.

-- ADM chose not to comment on the enforcement activity listefd above, although they volunteered the dates. Nothing was noted during file review at the respective government agencies.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	2			1		
Chemicals	Chlorine	365	0-99 lbs.	Propane	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.
	Methyl Bromide	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.			

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- ADM is discharging the same chemicals as were listed previously, although in smaller quantity.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transferred	Quantity Recycled	Recovered for Energy	Recovered for Reuse	Recycled	Recycled for Energy	Treated	Treated Off-site	Total Released & Transferred
Methyl Bromide	15470	0	0	0	0	0	15470	15470	0	0	0	0	0	0	15470
Total	15470	0	0	0	0	0	15470	15470	0	0	0	0	0	0	15470

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- ADM has the same TRI data they did two years ago.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
Methyl Bromide	74-83-9					X		X			

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progres Report:

Source: MN Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

--ADM provided only their sewer permit and hazardous waste permit information.

Source: ADM Milling

American National Can

150 26th Avenue SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 378-3300
Fax: 378-3380

Business Information:

SIC codes: 2671 (Flexible Packaging Materials)
Number of Employees: 200
Annual Revenue: $25-100M
President/Chairman: Jean Pierre Rodier
Contact Person: Rich Merbler, Hazardous waste coordinator
Parent Company: Pechiney
10. place des Vosges
La Defense 5
Courbevoie (Hauts-de-Seine)

American National Can Co
8770 W Bryn Mawr Ave
Chicago, IL 60631

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

--Manufacturer of flexible packaging materials for meat, dairy and healthcare industries. Ameican Can uses the processes of printing, coating, laminating and extrusion in a number of steps for manufacture.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	2144-87-OT-1	MN0057011	566	05302840	75-6286
Issue Date	4/30/1987	4/20/94	12/1/94		yearly
Expiration Date	1/15/95	12/31/97	11/30/97		yearly
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	Particulate Matter SO_2 NOx Hydrocarbons TSP CO	--	--	Waste Adhesive Non-Pumpable Waste Oil Roto Solvent Flexo Solvent Process Adhesive Pumpable Waste Petroleum Naphta Hazardous Waste Liquid (Chrome) Magnus Waste-Alkaline Liquid Fluorescent Lamps Dirty Rags Oil Sorbent Waste Used Oil Filters Waste Oil/Absorbent Mixture Mercury (lab Packs)	96M gallons
Enforcement Activity	LOW 7/92 LOW 12/30/92 NOV 6/15/94	--	--		
Pollution Points/ Use Source	20	Mississippi River	--		-sewer, Mississippi

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments from 1994 Profile:
-- American Can continues to carry all of the above permits, with seeming little change.
From 1994 Profile:
-- American Can received notice of violation (NOV) from the air quality division of the MPCA due to their failure to conduct required performance tests; the notice, also, gave a reminder of their history of odor complaints.
--They presently have an expired air permit but they are operating under its requirement and it should have been renewed in 1995.
-- American Can installed a pH neutralization system in 1991 to comply with the stipulated agreement with Metropolitan Waste Control Commission.
Updated:
-- In 1994, American Can investigated the reduction of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) and eliminated traces of toxic chemicals and Methanol in printing.
-- In 1995, American Can submitted a Pollution Prevention Plan to the MPCA reduced toxic chemicals in wash solvents to a maximum of 2% and are continuing to investigate HAPs reductions.
-- American Can noted that they are not required to have a hazardous waste permit or a water use permit.
-- The company has reapplied for a n air permit and is awaiting issuance form the MPCA.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	--			2		
Chemicals				Propane	365	10,000-99.999 lbs.
				Lacquer Thinner	365	10,000-99.999 lbs.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site	Off-site Transfers	Total Releases	Total Transfers	Recycled	Recovered	Recycled	Recovered	Recycled	Treated	Treated	Total Releases
Methanol	3818	5337	0	0	0	0	9155	9200	0	0	0	0	4000	0	13200
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	35292	78795	0	0	0	44030	158117	110000	0	0	0	44000	3900	0	157900
Toluene	31928	70197	0	0	0	8890	111015	100000	0	0	0	8900	4700	0	113600
Total	71038	154329	0	0	0	52920	278287	219200	0	0	0	52900	12600	0	284700

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
--American Can has added Methanol to their TRI data, but has eliminated emissions of zinc compounds.
--American Can did not note the use of Methanol in their response and also included much lower numbers for both MEK and Toluene for 1995 TRI information.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
Methanol	67-56-1							X			
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3			X	X		X	X			
Toluene	108-88-3			X	X				X		

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

TOLUENE - used as a manufacturing aid in printing, adhesive lamination, web surface coating and machine clean-up activities.
- First used in 1988 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 7/1/92, through chemical substitution and product modification has reduced original release/transfer of 227,000 lbs to 100,000 lbs. and plans to eliminate use by 1998.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE - used as a manufacturing aid in printing, adhesive lamination, web surface coating and machine clean-up activities.
- First used in 1988 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 7/1/92, through chemical substitution and product modification has reduced original release/transfer of 143,000 lbs to 110,000 lbs. and plans to eliminate use by 1997.
- Planned progress has been impeded by technological barriers; the company is searching for a suitable chemical substitute.

METHANOL - used in Ethyl alcohol to print web surface coating and in clean-up activities.
- First used in 1993 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 6/1/94, through chemical substitution has reduced original release/transfer of 14,000 lbs to 9,200 lbs. and plans to eliminate use in 1996.

1,4 DIOXANE - used in heat-seal coating.
- First used in 1993 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 6/1/94, has reduced original release/transfer of 13,845 lbs to 8,267 lbs. and plans to limit use to 6,000 lbs. by 1998.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

--American Can confirmed the information above and added information as noted.
Source:: American National Can Company

American Spirit Graphics Corporation

801 9th Street SE
Minneapolis, MN 5541
Phone: 623-3333
Fax: 623-9314

Business Information:

SIC codes: 2759 (Commercial Printing)
2751 (MICA)
Number of Employees: 128
Annual Revenue: $36.5M
President/Chairman: Oscar Carlson
Contact Person: Suzanne Miller, Vice President
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- American Spirit is housed in a long, one-story painted concrete block building.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	703-93-I/O-1	--	0773	05300712	--
Issue Date	August 26, 1993	--	4/1/95	2/21/96	--
Expiration Date	5 yrs.	--	3/31/98	4/30/97	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	Particulate Matter NO_x Hydrocarbons CO	--		Waste Oil (Lubricant) Photo fixer Solution Waste Ink Press Wash/Blanket Wash Used Oil Laundered Shop Towels Fluorescent Light Tubes Waste Petroleumnaphta Photo Fixer Treatment	--
Enforcement Activity	NOV 5/25/93	--	NOV 8/89 NOV 2/90 NOV 8/90	2/2/94	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	3	--			--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- American Spirit still holds the same permits from 1994.
From 1994 Profile:
-- There was an odor complaint about visible emissions in 1990. MPCA inspection revealed high opacity/odor concluded it was most likely due to sporadic misoperating of control equipment; no violations were given.
-- Complaint in 1/94 concerning leak of antifreeze from frozen chiller; company cleaned up spill to the best of tl abilities.
-- Notices of violation issued for sewer permit are "paper" violations for filing past deadline.
Updated:
-- In 1995, American Spirit conserved their use of press wash and recycled leftover ink and PMS inks, which are converted into black ink and used in normal printing.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	--			--		
Chemicals						

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- American Spirit has never reported storing chemicals on-site.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Releases & Transfers	Quantity Released	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Releases & Transferred
Total															

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- American Spirit has never reported any TRI chemicals.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

American Spirit only confirmed the information on the above permits and other information.

Source: American Spirit Graphics Corporation

Amoco Oil SS #6278

1000 University Ave SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 331-2244
Fax: 623-9314

Business Information:

SIC codes:
Number of Employees:
Annual Revenue:
President/Chairman:
Contact Person: Paul Stock, Project Manager, Delta Environmental Consultants
Parent Company: Amoco Oil

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- Amoco is a small service station on the corner of University Avenue and 10th Street.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--	--	MND-066-524-653	--
Issue Date	--	--	--	7/31/95	--
Expiration Date	--	--	--	4/30/97	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	Spent Lead Acid Batteries Parts Cleaning Stoddard Waste Oil Antifreeze Oil Filters	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--	--	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Amoco did not have a hazardous waste permit two years ago.
-- Amoco Oil SS #6278 experienced a gasoline tank leak, which was discovered on 12/29/93. There is a suspected release of hydrocarbons based on soil measurements during sampling at this location. The preliminary investigation indicated limited groundwater impact and MPCA recommended further monitoring. Leak ID #7118.
-- The site is undergoing the process of closing their file at the MPCA. They requested that they be removed in 3/96, but MPCA has requested further information on groundwater monitoring (two of three wells show no contamination, the third shows small levels that have declined since the leak). Delta Environmental anticipates file closure by the MPCA at the receipt of this data.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	--			1		
Chemicals				Gasoline	365	100,000-9999,999 lbs?.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Amoco stored the same amount of gasoline two years ago.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transferred	Quantity Released	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Released & Transferred
Total															

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Amoco has never reported any TRI chemicals.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Southeast Amoco has begun recycling oil filters and freon according to EPA guidelines within the last two years and does not see how they could reduce their chemical releases because they are so small.

-- Delta Environmental also provided information on the leak.

Source: Amoco Oil SS #6278

Bunge Corporation
Midway Elevator

917 13th Avenue SE
Minneapolis, MN 5541
Phone: 331-6700
Fax: 331-2612

Business Information:

SIC codes:
Number of Employees:
Annual Revenue:
President/Chairman:
Contact Person: Rod Hall
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

--Bunge/Midway is housed in a two-story brick office building connected to large grain elevators visible for quite a distance.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	393B-90-OT2	--	--	--	--
Issue Date	11/1/90	--	--	--	--
Expiration Date	5 yrs.	--	--	--	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	TSP Particulate Matter	--	--	--	--
Enforcement Activity	?	--	--	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	4	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Bunge has retained the same air permit published in the 1994 Profile.
-- Bunge declined to assist in the collection of data and provide permit information; the air permit listed is probably re-applied for through the MPCA, but because of the new repermitting process, has not recievesd a new permit.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	--			--		
Chemicals						

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Bunge has continued to not store chemicals on-site.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transferred	Quantity Released	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Released & Transferred
Total															

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Bunge has never reported TRI chemicals.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neurotoxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Rod Hall said that corporate headquarters had requested that the facility not share any information with the neighborhood, but said that they are happy to work with the community.

Source: Bunge Corporation/Midway Elevator

Chateau Community Housing Association

425 13th Avenue SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 331-3919
Fax:

Business Information:

SIC codes:
Number of Employees:
President/Chairman:
Contact Person: Gary Ellis
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--	--	--	--
Issue Date	--	--	--	--	--
Expiration Date	--	--	--	--	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	--	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--	--	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Chatuea has never held any permits.
-- The release of Fuel Oil was discovered by observation through asphalt cracks on 2/4/94 and the MPCA notified Chateau of their legal obligations. Leak ID # 7178.
-- Chateau cleaned up the leak by replacing the leaky tubing and excavating the soil effected. The spill area was then repaved and leaks are monitored by monthly tightness testing. MPCA has had no further involvement.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	0			1		
Maximum Amount Stored						
Chemicals				Fuel Oil	365	

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Chateau stored the same amount of Fuel Oil two years ago to supplement electricity during high-energy-consumption times.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transferred	Quantity Released	On-site recovery	Off-site recovery	On-site recycled	Off-site recycled	On-site treated	Off-site treated	Total Releases & Transferred
Total															

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Chateau has never reported any TRI chemicals.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

Chateau confirmed the continuity of fuel oil storage as well as updated the status of the leak.

Source: Chateau Community Housing Association

ChemServ, Incorporated

715 8th Street SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 379-4411
Fax: 379-8244

Business Information:

SIC codes:	2099 (Special Food Additives)
	2841 (Detergent Bases)
	2865 (Pigments and Dyes)
	3069 (Plastic Drums, Plastic Pails)
Number of Employees:	10-49
Annual Revenue:	$10M+
President/Chairman:	Harry Fischman
Contact Person:	Harry Fischman
Parent Company:	

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

--ChemServ is a chemical distributor, mainly to food and cosmetics industries. They are housed in a small one-story warehouse; chemicals are shipped in and out by truck.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	R070426	--	U083133	--
Issue Date	--	9/1/95	--	1/1/96	--
Expiration Date	--	8/31/96	--	12/31/96	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	combustible fibers hazardous chemicals liquified petroleum	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--	--	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- ChemServ has aquired both of the above permits within the last two years.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1995 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	0			6		
Chemicals				Ammonium Lauryl Ether Sulfate	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Benzalkonium Chloride	300	1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Hydrogen Peroxide 40-50%	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Thioglycolic Acid	360	1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Trisodium Nitrilotriacetate	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Zinc Stearate	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- ChemServ has reduced the number of chemicals stored on-site to 6 from 7 by eliminating Ammonium Thiogylcolate and Gycerol Monothioglycolate and adding zinc stearate.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	FA Fugitive Air	SA Stack Air	SW Surface Water	PS Publicly Owned Treatment Works	OL On-site Land	OT Off-site Transfers	& T Total Released Transfers	QR Quantity Released	RO Recovered Onsite	RO Recovered Offsite	RO Recycled Onsite	RO Recycled Offsite	TO Treated Onsite	TO Treated Offsite	& T Total Released Transfers
Total															

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- ChemServ has never reported any TRI chemiclas.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Harry Fischman expressed interest in sharing the company's emergency response plan and would also be willing to work with neighborhood residents to reduce the release of regulated chemicals, although they are merely a chemical supplier, not manufacturer. They have never participated in such a project.

Source: ChemServ

Dresser-Rand
Electric Machinery

800 Central Avenue SE
Minneapolis, MN 55413
Phone: 378-8000
Fax: 378-8050

Business Information:

SIC codes: 3612 (Motors and Generators)
Number of Employees: 330
Annual Revenue:
President/Chairman: George A Johnson
Contact Person: Barb Johnson
Parent Company: Dresser Industries, Dallas, TX; Ingersol-Rand Co., Woodcliff Lake, NY; Dresser-Rand, Barron Stueben Pl, Corning, NY; Dresser-Rand, Konigsberg, NOR

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

--Dresser -Rand is a very large 2-3 story building on the corner of 8th Avenue and Central.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	348-93-P-1	MNG255011	0451	05304820	--
Issue Date	6/8/93	3/25/93	4/4/96	5/1/96	--
Expiration Date	6/8/98	12/31/97	5/31/99	4/30/97	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	TSP CO SO_2	--	Cadmium Chromium Copper Cyanide Lead Mercury Zinc Nickel	Crankcase/Lube Oil Coolants Resin Paint, Flammable Liquid Paint Filters & Overspray Resin Waste-Solvent Insulating Varnish Waste Cleaning Solvent (recycled) Alcohol-Synusol & Epoxy Resin Batteries Sandblasting Media Paint Solids Paint Rags Fluorescent Lamps Lab Pack Chemicals Floor Dry Soaked with Oil Solvent Sludge	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--	--	11/95 spill	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	59	Mississippi via MS	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Dresser-Rand has acquired a water permit within the last two years.
From 1994 Profile:
-- Electric Machinery installed coolant recycling equipment in 10/92 to address concerns of the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission about high zinc emissions.
Updated:
-- During November 1995, two underground storage tanks were removed and the piping connecting the two broke. This break released about 500 gallons of water, Xylene and semicured varnish into the soil. Rust, Inc. was contracted to do remediation through vapor extraction. No groundwater was encountered.
-- In 1994, Dresser-Rand eliminated their use of 1,1,1-Trichloroethane as a cleaning solvent and are now using an environmentally friendly cleaner. They also noted that they have reduced their toxic emissions by 90% since 1989 through source reduction and material substitution. They investigated water-based and high-solid paint options to further reduce solvent use in paint operations.
-- In 1995, Dresser-Rand installed a Hide ultrafiltration system to reduce volume of oily fluids. Fluids from the parts washer, machine coolant and wash booth will input separate solids and trap oil from independent waste water and effluent liquids will contain an aqueous solution of cleaners and soap to be separated and reused within the plant.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	0			6		
Chemicals				100% Reaction Products of Epichlorohydrin & Bisphenol	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Diesel Fuel #2	365	100,000-999,999 lbs.
				Lube Oil Solvent Refined	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Methyl Tetrahydro Phthalic Anhydride (MITHPA)	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Oxygen (Refrigerated Liquid)	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Reaction Products of Epichlorohydrin & Bisphenol	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

-- Since 1994, Dresser-Rand has decreased the number of chemicals stored on-site from 8 to 6 and eliminated 1,1,1-Trichloroehane storage.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transfers	Quantity Released	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Released & Transfers
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ERC-1994)	1000	14000	0	0	0	750	15750	15000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	16000
Xylene (1995)	3243	11340						15000						1600	
Copper & Compounds	5	5	0	0	0	101000	101010	20	0	0	0	100000	0	0	100020
Total	1005	14005	0	0	0	101750	116760	15050	0	0	0	10000	0	1000	116020

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

-- Since 1994, Dresser-Rand has switched from using 1,1,1-Trichloroethane to using Xylene.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6			X	X				X		X
Xylene	1330-20-7			X	X		X		X		
Copper & Compound	7440-50-8			X	X				X		

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

COPPER - is necessary in the design and manufacture of electric motors and generators as wire, forgings and bar stock.

- First used in 1989 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 7/1/93, Dresser-Rand has reduced its original release of 100 lbs through maintenance, proper recycling and a collection system.
- There is no known replacement for copper in manufacturing.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Dresser-Rand is willing to share its pollution prevention plan and emergency response plan with neighborhood residents and will work with residents to reduce chemical output as time permits.

-- In the past year an ultrafiltration system has been installed to remove particles from waste water and the company is investigating ion exchange equipment.

Source: Dresser-Rand Electric Machinery

Graco, Incorporated

60 11th Avenue SE
Minneapolis, MN 55413
Phone: 623-6414
Fax:

Business Information:

SIC codes: 3561
Number of Employees:
Annual Revenue:
President/Chairman:
Contact Person: Eric Lillyblad, Environmental Specialist
Parent Company: Graco, Inc.
4050 Olson Memorial Hgwy
Golden Valley, MN 55422

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	yes	–	358 359 360	yes	–
Issue Date	Applied for: 6/15/95	–	8/1/94		–
Expiration Date		–	7/31/97		–
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	HAPs PM CO SO_2 PM_{10} NO_x VOCs	–	–		–
Enforcement Activity	–	–	–		–
Pollution Points/ Use Source		–	–		–

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

--Graco was not included in the 1994 Profile.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	–			2		
Chemicals				Propane	365	10,000 - 99,999 gal
				Fuel Oil	365	1,000-9,999 gal

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Toxic Release Inventory Data (1995):

Chemical	FA Air	SA Air	SW Water	PS Public	OL Land	OT Transfers	T&T Total Releases	QR Quantity	RO Recovery	OR Recovery	RO Recycled	OR Recycled	TO Treated	OT Treated	T&T Total Releases
Chromium								0	0	0	0	670000	0	5	67005
Cobalt								0	0	0	0	4700	0	8	4708
Copper								0	0	0	0	130000	0	103	130103
Manganese								0	0	0	0	31000	0	2	31002
Nickel								0	0	0	0	42000	0	11	42011
Xylene								23000	0	17000	0	0	0	1	40001
Total								23000	0	17000	0	157700	0	130	314830

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
Chromium	007440484	X				X	X		X		
Cobalt	007440484							X			
Copper	007440508		X	X				X	X		
Manganese	007439965			X	X		X	X	X		
Nickel	007440020	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	
Xylene	001330207			X	X		X		X		

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

CHROMIUM - used in machining of metal

- All scrap/waste is recycled.
- First used in 1993 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 7/1/94, Graco does not plan to reduce their use of 97,000 lbs of Chromium because they need to use chromium bearing alloys. As business grows, so will their use of the chemical.

COBALT - used in machining of metal

- All scrap/waste is recycled off-site.
- First used in 1993 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 7/1/94, Graco does not plan to reduce their use of 27,000 lbs. of cobalt because they need to use cobalt-bearing alloys. As business grows, so will their use of the chemical.

COPPER - used in machining of metal

- All scrap/waste is recycled off-site.
- First used in 1993 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 7/1/94, Graco does not plan to reduce their use of 16,000 lbs. of copper because they need to use copper-bearing alloys. As business grows, so will their use of the chemical.

MANGANESE - used in machining of metal
- All scrap/waste is recycled off-site.
- First used in 1993 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 7/1/94, Graco does not plan to reduce their use of 20,000 lbs. of manganese because they need to use manganese-bearing alloys. As business grows, so will their use of the chemical.

NICKEL - used in machining of metal
- All scrap/waste is recycled off-site.
- First used in 1993 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 7/1/94, Graco does not plan to reduce their use of 78,000 lbs. of nickel because they need to use nickel-bearing alloys. As business grows, so will their use of the chemical.

XYLENE - used in paint line clean-up and in coatings.
- First used in 1994 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 7/1/94, Graco is in the process of reducing their use of 20,000 lbs. of Xylene, but is having logistical problems.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Graco confirmed which permits they hold, although did not provide additional information.
Source: Graco, Inc.

Holiday Stationstore #9

107 6th Street SE
Minneapolis, MN 55405
Phone:
Fax:

Business Information:

SIC codes:
Number of Employees:
Annual Revenue:
President/Chairman:
Contact Person: Bruce Anthony
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--	--	--	--
Issue Date	--	--	--	--	--
Expiration Date	--	--	--	--	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	--	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--	--	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Holiday has never held any of the above permits.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	0			1		
Chemicals				Gasoline	365	10,000-999,999 lbs.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- As far as can be assertained, Holiday still only stores gasoline on-site.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transferred	Quantity Released	Recovery On-site	Recovery Off-site	Recycled On-site	Recycled Off-site	Treated On-site	Treated Off-site	Total Releases & Transferred
TOTAL															

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Holiday has never reported any TRI chemicals.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Holiday did not respond to the letter of request for information.

Source: Holiday

Manildra Milling

401 Main Street SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 332-2778
Fax:

Business Information:

SIC codes: 2046 (Wheat Starch and Wheat Gluten)
Number of Employees: 15
Annual Revenue: $1-5M
President/Chairman:
Contact Person: Jeff __?
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- Manildra is a large 2-3 story older building connected to Pillsbury and ADM Milling.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	2409-91-OT-1?	--	251	05321378	--
Issue Date	7/25/91?	--			--
Expiration Date	5 yrs.?	--			--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	TSP NO_x CO Hydrocarbons Particulate Matter?	--		Waste Oil/Mobil Dte Heavy Metal Waste Oil/Mobil Dte Lite Metal Gear Lube Petroleum Naptha/Parts Washer Waste Oil/Aeon	--
Enforcement Activity	NOV 12/2/92 LOW 7/15/94	--			--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	5?	--			--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Manildra has acquired a hazardous waste permit since the last Profile was published.
From 1994 Profile:
-- MPCA air quality division issued two notices of violation (NOV) in 12/92 regarding excessive and visible emissions from two emission points; Manildra returned to compliance as of 4/94.
-- Metropolitan Waste Control Commission issued "paper" violation for late filing in 5/91.
Updated:
-- In 1994, Manildra used a 3 rotary screw air compressor to produce food grade oil to reduce hazardous waste.
--In 1995, Manildra used less oil in its machinery by waiting longer between oil changes and recycled any clean oil back into the equipment.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	0			1		
Chemicals				Wheat Starch		

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
--Manildra did not report storing wheat starch in the last Profile.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transfers	Quantity Released	Recovery On-site	Recovery Off-site	Recycled On-site	Recycled Off-site	Treated On-site	Treated Off-site	Total Released & Transferred
Total															

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
Manildra has never reported any TRI chemiclas.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- It was difficult to contact an environmental authority at Manildra Milling; there was no response to any inquiries.
Source: Manildra Milling

McLaughlin Gormley King Company (MGK)

1715 5th Street SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 544-0341
Fax: 544-6437

Business Information:

SIC codes: 2879 (Insecticides and Repellents)
Number of Employees: 75
Annual Revenue: $39M
President/Chairman: William D, Gullickson, Jr.
Contact Person: Steve Zoubek
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--	0237	27 05309290	--
Issue Date	--	--	3/1/94	5/1/96	--
Expiration Date	--	--	2/28/97	4/30/97	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	R-326 Cold Trap Condensate Methanol/Water Used Vacuum Pump Oil R-326 Precut Feedstock N-Propanol/Water Azeotrope Spent Carbon from Pyrothrum Solvent Phase from Pumpout Spent Absorbent Solvent Feedstock from R-326 Distillation Bottoms Spent Methylene Chloride R-326 Wash Water Fluorescent Lamps Misc. Lab Packs Wash Batteries (Cadmium) Py Assay Waste Misc. Pesticides Spent Py Filter Papers	--
Enforcement Activity/ Hazardous Occurrence	--	--	--	1/13/96	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- MGK has retained the same permits for the past two years.
From 1994 Profile:
-- Metropolitan Waste Control Commission issued an administrative penalty order (APO)in 5/89 concerning a pesticide release incident. MGK is contesting the requirements in court. MWCC issued a notice of violation (NOV) in 2/92 concerning a discharge of a prohibited flammable waste to the Metro Disposal system.
-- MPCA hazardous waste division gave a NOV in 8/91 after an inspection revealed stained soil and lack of vegetation underneath an outlet valve used to drain a hazardous waste storage tank; company maintains no spill occurred. MPCA issued an APO for violations found during inspection in 8/91. MGK and the MPCA entered into a stipulated agreement in 2/93.
-- This site was placed on Minnesota's Permanent List of Priorities (PLP) in 12/90 for contamination of soil and groundwater. Investigation by the MPCA in 1981 showed a presence of acetone and benzene in the monitoring well and methyl ethyl ketone in MGK's supply well. Levels in the wells were monitored; no potable (drinkable) wells were impacted. A groundwater system and gradient control groundwater pomp out system were installed. The site has a very low hazard since the possibility of contaminants from this site affecting a drinking water well are unlikely. The company samples and monitors quarterly and has petitioned to be removed from the list.
Updated:
-- MGK's benzene levels were below the level of the Consent Order in April 1995 and the pumpout system was shut down. The company will continue to monitor the benzene levels and could be delisted from the PLP in June 1997.
-- In 1994, MGK reconditioned the cold trap in the 326 process to improve its efficiency, reused as much of the process by-products as possible and will probably be able to eliminate use of Toluene when the process is moved to the Chaska facility.
-- On 1/13/96, MGK reported a liquid and vapor LPA leak in the motor room that could have caused a fire, exposed employees and could have exposed pedestrians. An employee forgot to shut off the pump when the tank was full while transferring LPA from the farm tank to the clay tank. The overflow leaked into the alley on the North side of the building and collected on a closed sewer. The pump was shut off and MWCC notified and appropriate action taken to clean-up and to prevent future spills.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	--			9		
Chemicals				Carbon	365	10,000-99,999 lbs,
				Crude Pyrethium Extract	365	10,000-99,999 lbs,
				Isochinchromero nic Acid	365	10,000-99,999 lbs,
				Methanol	365	10,000-99,999 lbs,
				Petroleum Distillate	365	10,000-99,999 lbs,
				Propyl Alcohol	365	10,000-99,999 lbs,
				Refined Pyrethrum Extract	365	10,000-99,999 lbs,
				Repellent 326	365	10,000-99,999 lbs,
				Toluene	365	10,000-99,999 lbs,

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- MGK has eliminated their storage of Methylene Chloride and odorless Mineral Spirits.

Toxic Release Inventory Data (1993 Data):

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transfers	Quantity Released	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Released & Transfers
Meth-anol	14000	15000	0	0	0	18000	47000	29000	0	18000	150000	0	0	0	197000
Total	14000	15000	0	0	0	18000	47000	29000	0	18000	150000	0	0	0	197000

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- MGK has reduced their emissions of Methanol and eliminated reports of Toluene.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
Methanol	67-56-1							X			

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- MGK has a pollution prevention plan and emergency response plan that it is willing to share with neighborhood residents, as well as work to reduce chemical releases and update residents on their progress, but notes that they are working on moving operations to a new facility in Carver county.
Source: MGK

Metallurgical, Incorporated

900 Hennepin Avenue E
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 378-1500
Fax: 378-0462

Business Information:

SIC codes:	3398 (Heat Treating of Metal)	
Number of Employees:	75	
Annual Revenue:	$5-10M	
President/Chairman:	John Wielgosz	
Contact Person:	Tom Dellenbach	
Parent Company:	Thermo Process Systems, Inc. Livonia, MI	Therma Electron Corp. Waltham, MA

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- Metallurgical is a large, complex of connected buildings where metal is heat treated.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--	--	05309570	66-0994-1 66-0994-2
Issue Date	--	--	--	4/26/96	yearly
Expiration Date	--	--	--	4/30/97	yearly
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	Barium Chloride Salt Waste Quench Salt Spent Lead Acid Batteries Stoddard Solvent Oil Filters Absorbent with Oil Absorbent Pillows/Filter with Oil Rags containing Oil Waste Flammable Liquid (Tank Bottoms)	300 M gallons
Enforcement Activity	--	--	--		
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	--		sewer, Mississippi

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Metallurgical has retained both of their permits.

-- In 1995, Metallurgical noted that they eliminated chlorinated degreasing solvent 1,1,1-Trichloroethane in 1990. They also began degreasing with a water-soluble solvent or a solvent. Metallurgical had replaced Safety-Kleen's premium solvent with stoddard, a non-toxic degreaser that is used as a pesticide.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	1			5		
Chemicals	Ammonia	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.	K-3 Salt	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Nitrogen (Refrigerated Liquid)	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Oil (Quench)	365	100,000-999,999 lbs.
				Propane	365	100,000-999,999 lbs.
				Thermo Quench Salt	365	100,000-999,999 lbs.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- According to previous data, Metallurgical has eliminated storage of Deisel Fuel and Mineral Spirits, but added K-3 Salt, Nitrogen, Quench Oil and Thermc Quench Salt.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	FA Fugitive	SA Stack	SW Surface	PS Sewer Public	OL On-site	OT Off-site Transfers	T&T Total Releases	Quantity Released	RO Recovery Non-Recovery	RO Recovery Off-site	RO Recycled On-site	RO Recycled Off-site	TO Treated On-site	TO Treated Off-site	T&T Total Transfers Released
Ammonia	0	28000	0	0	0	0	28000	28000	0	0	0	0	0	0	28000
Total	0	28000	0	0	0	0	28000	28000	0	0	0	0	0	0	28000

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since the 1994 Profile:

-- Metallurgical increased their use of Ammonia form 3,600 to 28,000 lbs.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
Ammonia	7662-41-7					X	X			X	

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Tom Dellenbach noted that Metallurgical MEtallurical goes above and beyond reporting requirements for permits; for instance, abiding by guidelines for a large quantity hazardous waste generator.

Source: Metallurgical

Metal-Matic

629 2nd Street SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 378-0411
Fax: 378-0012

Business Information:

SIC codes:	3317 (Steel Tubing)
Number of Employees:	490
Annual Revenue:	$79M
President/Chairman:	G.J. Bliss
Contact Person:	Mike Malwitz
Parent Company:	

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- Metal-Matic's plant building is a large blue builing along Main Street and visible form 35W. The offies are located in a smaller, older brick building accross the street.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	MN0053511	32	05309560	856181-1 856181-2
Issue Date	--	3/2/93	7/1/96	6/3/96	yearly
Expiration Date	--	12/31/97	6/30/99	4/30/97	yearly
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	Waste #1-Alkaline Cleaner Safety-Kleen APrts Washer Waste Oil Xylene Spent Lead Acid Batteries Used Lacquer Thinner Used Oil Filters Used Fluorescent Tubes Incinerator Ash Oil/Floor Fri Mix Mill Coolant Mill Coolant Sludge	90 million gallons/year
Enforcement Activity	--	--	NOV 8/90 NOV 8/91	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	Mississippi River via SS	Mississippi River via storm sewer	--	Mississippi River

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Metal-Matic has retained all of theri permits.

-- In 1995, Metal-Matic developed a new process oil to collect waste oil and return it to manufacturing and made into prime oil again. They also switched to "green machines" to continuously clean solution by adding to the existing solution, thereby reducing waste volume, which turns them from a Large Quantity Genrator of hazardous waste to a Small Quantity Generator.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	--			3		
Chemicals				Diesel Fuel	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Mineral Spirits	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Propane	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since the 1994 Profile:

-- In the 1994 Profile, Metal-Matic was also listed as using Ammonia (Anhydrous), K-3 Salt, Nitrogen (Refrigerated Liquid), Oil (Quench) and Thermo Quench Salt in addition to the propane listed above. Metal-Matic claims they have never used those chemicals and speculates that they were listed under assumption that they were a heat-treater, which uses those chemicals.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transfers	Quantity Recovered	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Released & Transfers
Sulfuric Acid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since the 1994 Profile:

-- The release of Sulfuric Acid has not changed.

--This Sulfuric Acid has quantities of zero bacause it is only used for pH balance and is no longer reportable.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9					X	X		X		

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- In the 1994 Profile, Metal-Matic was listed as using 3 million gallons of water per day, which the facility denies ever doing. The amount they claim is listed in the regulations table.

-- Metal-Matic would be willing to share its emergency response plan with residents and perhaps also its pollution prevention plan and would be willing to work with residents to reduce chemical release.

Source: Metal-Matic

Minneapolis Water Works

935 5th Avenue SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 673-5600
Fax:

Business Information:

SIC codes: 9199
Number of Employees:
Annual Revenue:
President/Chairman:
Contact Person: Harold Pulju
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- Mpls Waterworks is housed in a two-story brick building on the corner of Hennepin and 5th Avenue and does most of its work off-site.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--	--	MND-985-724-285	--
Issue Date	--	--	--	5/1/96	--
Expiration Date	--	--	--	4/30/97	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	Waste Anti-Freeze Stoddard Solvent Fluorescent Tubes Spent Lead Acid Batteries Mineral Spirits Paint Sludge Carb Cleaner Waste Oil Oil Filters Fuel Oil/Water Mix	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--	--	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since the 1994 Profile:
-- Mpls. Waterworks has aquired a hazardous waste permit in the past two years.
From 1994 Profile:
-- Leak Id #2207. The release of gasoline was discovered on 1/19/90 from a leaking storage tank during a tightness test. The tank has been emptied and arrangements are being made to have it removed. No tests for contamination have been done.
Updated:
-- The faulty tank was removed in 3/90 and replaced by a tank on which tightness tests re monitoring leakage.
-- In 1995, Mpls. Waterworks began using latex paint for hydrants rather than oil based, which reduces the amount of mineral spirits used cleaning brushes, etc. and no longer purchasing a carburetor cleaner containing Methylene Chloride.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	--			--		
Chemicals						

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Mpls. Waterworks has never reported any chemicals stored, although a storage tank did leak.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released	& Transfers	Quantity Released	Recovery	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Released & Transferred
Total																	

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Mpls Waterworks has never reported any TRI chemicals.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Mpls. Waterworks provided information about the storage tank leak.

Source: Mpls. Waterworks

MinnPar

900 6th Ave SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 379-0606
Fax: 378-3741

Business Information:

SIC codes: 3531 (Rebuilt Construction Equipment)
Number of Employees: 50
Annual Revenue: $5-10M
President/Chairman: Emil Kucera
Contact Person: Garry Hersch
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- MinnPar has a large lot set back from Hennepin Avenue.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--		05300710	---
Issue Date	--	--			--
Expiration Date	--	--		4/30/97	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--		Lubrication Oil Waste Paint Sludge Solvent Paint Waste Fluorescent Lamps Antifreeze Used Oil Filters Forklift Battery Car Lead Acid Battery	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--			--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--			--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- MinnPar no longer holds a sewer permit, nor have they since 1991.
From 1994 Profile:
-- Hennepin County hazardous waste division conducted an inspection in 4/92 in response to a complaint of unauthorized dumping of hazardous waste. The inspection revealed over 100 drums stacked in the yard and a lack of contingency plan and weekly inspections. APOs were issued at this time requiring remediation of these violations. A criminal search warrant was issued in 6/92 and inspectors found soil which smelled of paint thinner although the company president alleged no dumping or spilling occurred. There is an active criminal investigation in progress. The vice president, plant manager, and company have all been charged with felonies. The company pled guilty and is presently paying a $20,000 fine. The other two trials are scheduled to begin in 7/94. The company has been ordered to complete an investigation to determine whether contamination exists in the soil or groundwater. The investigation has not been done yet because it may be self incriminating evidence in the present court case. The facility is operating now under an expired license because licenses are not issued to companies involved under criminal investigation. The company has an expired sewer permit due to the criminal case; the file was not available for viewing due to its' expiration.

Updated:
-- In 1994, MinnPar began using paint that didn't need to be thinned, thereby reducing the amount of thinner used, began studying ways to eliminate the use of thinner in cleaning parts and began purchasing in quantities of less than 55 gallons to reduce worker exposure to certain chemicals.
-- In 1995, MinnPar reduced their paint waste to 400 lbs/year and paint thinner to 30 gal/yr. their goal is to generate less than 5 gallons per year.
-- A 12/18/95 excavation report revealed that most mineral-spirit-contaminated soil is gone from the site as a result of a 10/18/95 excavation of 90 yds^3 of soil that was stored and tested for VOCs and Chlorination.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored						
Chemicals						

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- MinnPar has never reported storing chemicals on-site.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transfers	Quantity Recovered	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Released & Transferred
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- MinnPar has never reported any TRI chemicals.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- MinnPar did not respond to the information request in a timely manner, therefore a report of the court case was not included in this report.
Source: MinnPar

Paxton Beautiful Woods

722 Kasota Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone:
Fax:

Business Information:

SIC codes:
Number of Employees:
Annual Revenue:
President/Chairman:
Contact Person: Pete __?
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- Paxton, formerly Jones Lumber Corporation, is located in a far back corner of Kasota. It is a large builing built of concrete block and painted off-white.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	1777-90-OT-1	--	--	--	--
Issue Date	March 1, 1990	--	--	--	--
Expiration Date	5 yrs.	--	--	--	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	Particulate Matter TSP	--	--	--	--
Enforcement Activity	LOW 7/15/94	--	--	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	1	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since the 1994 Profile:
-- Paxton was known as Jones Lumber in the last profile, and seems to be known as either name at government agencies. The air permit shown above was listed under Jones Lumber.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	--			--		
Chemicals						

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- There is no record of chemicals stored on-site for either Jones or Paxton.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Releases & Transfers	Quantity Released	Recovery On-site	Recovery Off-site	Recycled On-site	Recycled Off-site	Treated On-site	Treated Off-site	Total Releases & Transferred
Total															

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- There is no record of TRI chemicals for either Jones or Paxton.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neurotoxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- No information was aquired from the company; employees on-site had no knowledge of the permitting process, nor whom should be talk ed to about such matters.

Source: JPaxton Beautiful Woods

Private Label Chemicals, Incorporated

601 2nd Street SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 378-1755
Fax: 378-2393

Business Information:

SIC codes: 2842 (Industrial Cleaning Compounds)
Number of Employees: 14
Annual Revenue: $1-5M
President/Chairman:
Contact Person: Skye L. VanGrasstek
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- Private Label is housed in a medium-sized, one-story brick building on the corner of 2nd and 6th.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--	--	--	--
Issue Date	--	--	--	--	--
Expiration Date	--	--	--	--	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	--	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--	--	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Private Label has never held any of the above permits.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	0			1		
Chemicals				2-Butoxy Ethanol	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- See description under Facility Input.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transfers	Quantity Released	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Released & Transferred
Glycol Ethers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phosphoric Acid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Private Label uses Phospric Acid and Glycol Ethers only sparingly and therefore they are not listed as releasing such chemicals.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neurotoxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
Glycol Ethers				X	X		X				
Phosphoric Acid	7664-38-2										

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Notes:

-- Glycol Ethers as a group have varied human and environmental effects, but are listed by the EPA in the manner above.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- From the questionnaire sent to the highlighted facilities, Private Label has indicated that its use of Dodecyl Benzene Sulfonic acid and Sodium Metasilicate is less than a reportable quantity.

-- Private Label indicated its involvement in the neighborhood and pointed out the ever-changing nature of chemical regulation.

Source: Private Label

Ritrama Duramark

800 Kasota Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone: 378-2277
Fax: 378-9327

Business Information:

SIC codes:	2759 (Decal Stocks, Label Stocks, Pressure Sensitive Materials)
	2891 (Adhesive Systems)
	2672
Number of Employees:	158
Annual Revenue:	$47M
President/Chairman:	Pat Santurri
Contact Person:	Sandy Marinaro
Parent Company:	Ritrama SPA
	Milan, Italy

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- Ritrama is a large one-story building of concrete block locate in the Southeast Industrial Area.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	2393-91-OT-1	–	–	05316160	–
Issue Date	5/16/91	–	–		–
Expiration Date	5 yrs.	–	–	12/31/96	–
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	TSP NO_x CO Hydrocarbons?	–	–	Toluene Fountain Solution Used Oil Used Batteries Spent Cloth Adhesive Filters Petroleum Naphtha Fluorescent Lamps Solvent From Soaked Rags General Clean-Up Launderable Rags	–
Enforcement Activity	–	–	–	–	–
Pollution Points/ Use Source	4	–	–	--	–

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since the 1994 Profile:
-- Ritrama has retained the same permits.
From 1994 Profile:
-- Ritrama reported to the MPCA air quality division that in 1992 they switched from solvent-based operations to more water-based raw materials.

Updated:
-- In 1994 and 95, Ritrama reduced their solvent-based hazardous waste by reducing the amount of solvent-based adhesive increasing the amount of water-based adhesives used. They also pointed out their number of TRI form reportable chemicals fell from 3 to 1 in 1993. Ritrama reduced the amount of Toluene transferred off-site form 53,000 lbs in 1991 to 26,000 lbs in 1994 but increased their production rate.
-- Ritrama is operating under an expired air permit right now becasue of the revamp at MPCA Air Quality Division to permit everyone appropriately; they have applied but have not received the permit.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored						
Chemicals						

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Ritrama has never reported storing chemicals on-site.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fug Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Air & Transfers Released	Quantity Recycled	On-site Recovery	On-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Air & Transfers Released
Toluene	0	130000	0	0	0	26000	156000	130000	0	26000	0	0	0	0	156000
Total	0	130000	0	0	0	26000	156000	130000	0	26000	0	0	0	0	156000

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developemnts since 1994 Profile:
--Ritrama noted that their levels of Toluene are only slightly above reportable level and that their use of Methyl Ethyl Ketone has fallen slightly below the reportable level. They also mentioned the use of Vinyl Acetate, which may appear on future TRI reports.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
Toluene	108-88-3			X	X				X		

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Incuded in 1994 Profile:
They were able to reduce their emissions of both of their released TRI chemicals, toluene, and methyl ethyl ketone, by manufacturing more products using water-based adhesives and less using solvent-based adhesives, which produce the solvent-based emissions. Further reductions are planned.
Updated:
Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Ritrama has been switching from solvent-based adhesives to water based adhesives and hopes to move all of their solvent-based operations to their Cleveland plant, which has an incinerator.
-- Sandy Marinaro expressed that Ritrama's Emergency Response plan is available for public viewing at their facility or at numerous governmental sites.
Source: Ritrama Duramark

Superior Plating

315 1st Avenue NE
Minneapolis, MN 55413
Phone: 379-2121
Fax: 379-8933

Business Information:

SIC codes: 3471 (Metal and Plastic Finishing)
Number of Employees: 150
Annual Revenue: $10-25M
President/Chairman: M.P. McMonagle
Contact Person: Gregory Dant, Technical Director
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- Superior Plating is housed in a large, two-story brick building on 1st Avenue near the Mississippi.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	12-83-I-1?	--	135	05315090	756197
Issue Date	7/28/83?	--	10/1/93		1/31/95
Expiration Date	1 yr?	--	8/30/96		
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	Hexavalent Chromium?	--		Alkaline Detergent Acid Pickle 10% HCl 1% SCl Iridite Chromic Acid Alumon Actane 70 Caustic Dip 15% SCl Caustic Acid Dip Zinc Phosphatizing Sludge Animal Fat Manganese Phosphate Sludge PVC & Trichloroethylene Strip Cyanide & Heavy Metals Trichloroethylene Still Filter Press Cake Nickel Strip Solution Spent Electroless Nickel Recovered Chrome Plating Recovered Nickel Plating Nickel Carbon Filter Wheelabrator Dust Lead Acid Batteries Used Oil Filters Waste Auto Oil Fluorescent Lamps Groundwater Button Batteries Alkaline Batteries Batch Cyanide Soil Floor Absorbents Oily Rags & Pigs Lacquer/Thinner Mix	195M gallons
Enforcement Activity	Stipulated Agreement 11/83?	--			
Pollution Points/ Use Source	8?	--			sewer

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- Superior still holds the permits it did in the 1994 Profile.
From 1994 Profile:
-- Superior is operating under an expired air permit due to a backlog. They should have a permit by 1995; the company operates under the levels and requirements of the last one until then. The stipulation agreement between the MPCA and the company in 11/83 required the installation of new scrubbers for the exhaust vents.
-- Superior also had a stipulation agreement with the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission in 2/85 to reach compliance for pretreatment standards. MWCC issued a notice of violation (NOV) in 2/93 for high zinc and cyanide levels. During Superior's early operations, untreated plating waste and solvents were disposed of directly into the sewer. In the early 1970s, the sewer pipes broke and the soil underneath the building and the groundwater were heavily contaminated with metal-bearing corrosive wastes ad trichloroethylene (TCE). Groundwater contamination was found in 1982 by MCDA when they sunk wells on property north of the facility. Superior is presently trying to reduce TCE usage by switching to water or citrus-based cleaners. The company has invested heavily in waste water treatment systems and spent over $600,000 on site pollution control. Presently, TCE/Groundwater is pumped out of contaminated wells and the TCE is destroyed by using a peroxide ultraviolet light treatment resulting in a 99% destruction of the TCE in the groundwater. The release of chrome into the rain/snow runoff ditch was discovered in the winter of 92/93. the site was evaluated in the summer of 93. As sump pump system was installed which presents further release by pumping the liquid containing the metals through the pretreatment system. Tanks were also checked for leaks and were reinforced.
-- MPCA's air quality division will review with the company the federal chrome-six release standard which will be implemented on 11/94 and the MPCA site response unit will require an additional well off-site.
-- In 1985 , Superior was made a Superfund site. the facility was ranked 6 out of 100, with 100 being the highest.
--If the TCE plume impacted drinking water wells there could be health hazards for the public. However, everyone in the area is connected to city water, and there are no known private wills in the area. Nonetheless, it is considered a threat to groundwater in the area. Most of the soil contamination at the site is under the buildings concrete floor, so people can't contact it directly. There is some potential for contaminated soil in a small area at the back (north) of the building to become airborne, as dust. The seepage on the northwest side of the building is probably of the most concern, because it could come in contact with people or animals and because it could enter the Mississippi River. The relatively high contaminant concentrations in the liquid would be classified as hazardous.
-- Superior is also on the National Priorities List, with a rank of 6 out of 100 (100 being the most serious). The MPCA's Request for Response Action led to installation of a French drain system to remediate groundwater contamination. More equipment is presently being constructed and will be completed this fall.

Updated:
-- Superior was granted approval of a Quality Assurance Project Plan on 8/8/95 but must submit Interim Response Action reports and monitor groundwater and soil contamination levels.
-- In 1994, Superior created a Pollution Prevention Plan with the MPCA, joined the federal EPA 33/50 Program and the Minnesota 50 Program. They also found an aqueous alternative to trichloroethylene as a vapor degreasers so less trichloroethylene is used and emitted.
-- In 1995, Superior investigated different types of non-cyanide alkaline copper electroplating solutions for replacement in some/all of the existing cyanide copper operations. They chose and installed a process, but on evaluation , discovered the bath's chemistry wasn't effective. They also are looking for alternatives to alkaline zinc electroplating solutions, but have bee informed by many of their largest customers that a switch would result in a loss of business. Superior installed an ultrasonic cleaning system to remove residues from the reflow operation to reduce use of trichloroethylene. Finally, they are considering chromium electroplating solutions that don't contain chromic acid; this , too, has met resistance with established customers.
-- On October 10, 1995, Superior Plating was featured in a news release as a Superfund Site cleanup location. They were trying to prevent the movement of leachate contaminated with heavy-metal chromium and VOC from traveling to the Mississippi. They were to use the French drain to pump leachate back for treatment and excavate 150 yds.3 contaminated with chromium and Nickel.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	5			13		
Chemicals	Cadmium Oxide	365	100-999 lbs.	Boric Acid	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
	Nitric Acid	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.	Chromic Acid	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
	Potassium Cyanide	365	100-999 lbs.	Hydrochloric Acid	365	100,000-999,999 lbs,
	Sodium Cyanide	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.	Lead	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
	Sulfuric Acid	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.	Nickel	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Nickel Chloride	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Nickel Sulfate	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Propane	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Sodium Hydroxide	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Trichloroethane	365	1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Zinc	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Zinc Chloride Solution	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Zinc Peroxide	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since the 1994 Proile:
-- Superior has increased their storage of EHS chemicals from 1 to 5 by adding Nitric Acid and Sulfuric Acid (Potassium and Sodium Cyanides, as well as Nitric Acid, were included on the overall list of chemicals stored. Converesely, the number of other chemicals dropped from 17 to 13.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transfers	Quantity Recycled	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Released & Transfers
Chromium Compounds	0	875	0	682	0	26596	28153	875	0	0	0	26596	36400	682	64553
Cyanide Compounds	0	790	0	1476	0	391	2657	908	0	0	0	0	77816	1759	80483
Hydrochloric Acid	0	1600	0	0	0	0	1600	1600	0	0	0	0	403980	0	405969
Nickel & Compounds	0	0	0	1202	0	9885	11087	0	0	0	0	9723	17520	1364	28607
Nitric Acid	0	1700	0	0	0	0	1700	1700	0	0	0	0	89737	0	405580
Trichloroethylene	0	25168	0	0	0	2141	27309	15168	0	0	58000	1421	0	720	85309
TOTAL	0	30133	0	3360	0	39013	72506	30251	0	0	58000	37740	625453	4525	755969

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- Superior eleiminated their reports of Sulfuric Acid as a TRI chemical.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment
Chromium Compound	7440-47-3	X					X		X		
Cyanide Compound	57-12-5								X		
Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0					X	X				
Nickel & Compound	7440-02-0	X		X	X		X		X		
Nitric Acid	7697-37-2					X					
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	X		X	X		X				

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

HYDROCHLORIC ACID - used to pickle steel prior to finishing operations and a small amount is used to adjust the pH of processing tanks. Any HCl releases that occur are through evaporation.

- First used in 1988 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 1/1/92, Superior Plating plans to reduce its releases/transfers from 1900 lbs after suitable reduction of Trichlorethylene and Cyanide.

NITRIC ACID - used as preplating step for A1 substrate, as a major component in passivating solutions for stainless steel and cleaning certain process tanks between uses and adjusting the pH of process solutions.

- First used in 1988 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 1/1/92, Superior Plating plans to reduce its releases/transfers from 500 lbs after suitable reduction of Trichlorethylene and Cyanide.

SULFURIC ACID - used to adjust wastewater pH and to lower the pH of nickel electroplating process solutions.
- First used in 1988 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 1/1/92, Superior Plating plans to reduce its releases/transfers from 500 lbs after suitable reduction of Trichlorethylene and Cyanide.

CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS - used in industrial and decorative chromium electroplating and to produce chromate conversion coatings on zinc, cadmium and aluminum surfaces.
- Is converted to chromium hydroxide sludge and recycled to retrieve metals
- First used in 1988 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 1/1/92, Superior Plating plans to reduce its releases/transfers from 2940 lbs after suitable reduction of Trichlorethylene and Cyanide.

TRICHLOROETHANE - used for vapor degreasing and removal of plastisal coating from plating racks.
- First used in 1988 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 1/1/92, Superior Plating has reduced its releases/transfers from 95,150 lbs to 25,168 lbs through planning and alternative cleaning methods, but must produce as business needs.

CYANIDE COMPOUNDS - used in electroplating zinc, cadmium, copper, gold and silver, in certain cleaning operations, pH adjustment and chlorination.
- First used in 1988 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 1/1/92, Superior Plating has reduced its releases/transfers from 1613 lbs to 908 lbs by an unknown method. In the future they plan to reduce releases/transfers to 484 lbs.

NICKEL COMPOUNDS - used for nickel electroplating and electroless nickel plating.
- The waste is nickel hydroxide mixed with other metal hydroxides. This mix is recycled for metals.
- First used in 1988 and included in a Pollution Prevention Plan on 1/1/92, Superior Plating does not have plans to reduce its releases/transfers from 2000 lbs because they have been unsuccessful in finding a comparable substitute that retains product quality.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Superior provided basic information for each of the catagories listed above.

Source: Superior Plating, Inc.

U of M-Minneapolis Heating Plant

1180 Main Street SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Phone:
Fax:

Business Information:

SIC codes:
Number of Employees:
Annual Revenue:
President/Chairman:
Contact Person: George Delarche
Parent Company:

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- The University uses two steam plants located along the Mississippi that are now run and owned by Foster-Wheeler Twin Cities, Inc.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--	--	--	--
Issue Date	--	--	--	--	--
Expiration Date	--	--	--	--	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	--	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--	--	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since the 1994 Profile:
-- The steam plantrs were not listed as holding any of the above permits in 1994 or now.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	--			4		
Chemicals				Calcium Oxide	365	10,000-99,999 lbs.
				Coal	365	10,000,000-49,999,999 lbs.
				Ethylene Glycol	365	10,000-99,999 lbs,
				Fuel Oil #2	365	1,000,000-9,999,999 lbs.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- The Heating Plant has added Calcium Oxide, Coal and Ethylene Glycol to their stored chemicals list.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transferred	Quantity Released	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Released & Transferred
Total															

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

--The Heating Plant has never reported any TRI chemicals.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- Foster-Wheeler did not respond to the infomation requested in a timely manner.

Source: University Heating Plant

U.S. West

516 7th Avenue SE
Minneapolis, MN 5541?
Phone: 381-5148
Fax:

Business Information:

SIC codes:	4813
Number of Employees:	
Annual Revenue:	
President/Chairman:	
Contact Person:	Paula Mandrath
Parent Company:	U.S. West, Inc Englewood, CO

Source: *Minnesota Manufacturers' Register 1996, Minnesota Manufacturers 1996, Corporate Report Fact Book 1996.*

Description:

-- U.S. West is a large, inconspicuous building in a residential neighborhood that provides a dial tone for the greater Twin Cities area.

History of Environmental Regulation:

	Air Permit	Water Permit (NPDES)	Sanitary Sewer Permit	Hazardous Waste Permit	Water Use Permit
Permit Number	--	--	--	--	--
Issue Date	--	--	--	--	--
Expiration Date	--	--	--	--	--
Regulated Pollutants/ Permitted Use	--	--	--	--	--
Enforcement Activity	--	--	--	--	--
Pollution Points/ Use Source	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources & Metropolitan Waste Control Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- U.S. West has never held any of the above permits.

Chemicals Stored On-Site (1994 Data):

	Extremely Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored	Other Chemicals & Hazardous Substances	Storage Days Per Year	Average Amount Stored
Number of Chemicals Stored	--			2		
Chemicals				Sulfuric Acid		1,000-9,999 lbs.
				Fuel Oil		1,000-9,999 lbs.

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:
-- U.S. West has begun to store Fuel Oil on-site for use as electrical energy during peak hours.

Toxic Release Inventory Data:

Chemical	Fugitive Air	Stack Air	Surface Water	Public Sewer	On-site Land	Off-site Transfers	Total Released & Transfers	Quantity Released	On-site Recovery	Off-site Recovery	On-site Recycled	Off-site Recycled	On-site Treated	Off-site Treated	Total Releases & Transferred
Total															

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Notes:

Developments since 1994 Profile:

-- U.S. West has never reported TRI chemicals.

Known Human and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Carcinogenicity	Genetic & Chromosomal Mutations	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Acute Toxicity	Chronic (system) Toxicity	Neuro-toxicity	Environmental Toxicity	Bioaccumulation	Persistence in the Environment

Source: *Get to Know Your Local Polluter.* CBE 1993.

Pollution Progress Report:

Source: Minnesota Emergency Response Commission

Facility Input:

-- U.S. West provided information that they are storing fuel oil in addition to sulfuric acid.

Source: U.S. West

Recommendations and Conclusions

Using this profile, neighborhood residents should be able to begin to see where they can begin to plan strategies for improving the environment. Recent legislation allowing community groups access to chemical release data enables everyone to target the polluters that they feel are of most concern. An approach that has recently been successful is the Good Neighbor Project, begun by CBE. As a Good Neighbor, a company talks directly with residents about their pollution prevention strategies. In this process, neighbors sit down with plant management and help set goals to eliminate pollution based on the pollution prevention planning process as required under the 1990 Minnesota Toxic Pollution Prevention Act (TPPA). By working with a local plant in the planning process, a Good Neighbor Agreement can be designed in which mutually agreed upon pollution reduction goals are set for the facility. Since TPPA provides for no enforcement of the goals set by a company in its plan, community involvement offers the only real leverage available for holding a company to its stated goal. This positive proactive voice and pressure of the community can have beneficial impacts for the environment, as well as for relationships between residents and companies.

Specifically, American Spirit Graphics Corporation indicated that they intend to continue working to create a healthy environment for residents and employees; ChemServ, Dresser-Rand, Metal-Matic, McLaughlin Gormley King and Superior Plating expressed interest in sharing their pollution control plans with residents. Private Label chemicals is already a company active in neighborhood concerns. In working with these companies, Marcy-Holmes should be able to make a significant impact in reduction of pollutants in the neighborhood and will, in the future, be able to expand their knowledge, and therefore relationships to working with many of the other facilities.

Despite the strides that have been made for environmentally-friendly legislation, there are still several gaps in the legal and regulatory system governing pollution in Minnesota. For instance, since Toxic Release Inventory requirements, a company is required to report only if it meets the following criteria: employs ten or more full-time employees, is assigned a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code between 20 to 39, and manufactures or processes 25,000 pounds or more per year, or use 10,000 or more pounds per year of a TRI chemical. This means that only an unknown and probably small portion of the toxic chemicals emitted are actually reported. In addition, most commercial businesses and residents are not required to report under these laws or any pollution permits, although they may produce and discharge pollution.

With the base of information about the neighborhood's resources and facilities that has now been collected, it is necessary to continually update this information and be aware of changes or occurrences. In doing this, the community can provide a watchdog function through checking up on the system and tracking the progress of company's pollution prevention plans, the company's permit compliance, and enforcement of any violations. Much like a crime watch or block club, community-based pollution prevention can reinforce existing control measures. Some of the regulatory agencies have thousands of facilities to manage; a minimum of staff resources can turn enforcement into a bureaucratic process. A phone call or a expression of concern may be enough to push action forward. Residents should note any "small" facilities in their area and conduct investigations as to their environmental friendliness. The neighborhood should encourage these facilities "outside the system" to monitor and cut their levels of pollution and also should urge government agencies for an expansion of reporting requirements.

The number of cars that traverse Marcy-Holmes should also be a concern for the neighborhood. As the Twin Cities grow, so does the number of cars that use, not only 35W, but University and 15th Avenues. As these roads become wider and more convenient for users, so does their environmental toll on the community rise. It is important for residents to be aware of the effects such an easy-access society can have on the land, air and water as a whole. When possible, residents should encourage the construction of bike lanes instead of additional car lanes and use them. Neighbors should also remain conscious of the negative influence building "a more direct route" could have through increased traffic flow.

The railroad tracks that crisscross Marcy-Holmes are an element that may be difficult to try to share control. By working with Burlington Northern executives, perhaps the number of trains that travel through the neighborhood during the day (peak pollution time) could be further reduced.

Finally, residents should work to achieve their own environmentally friendly household. The Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood Association holds a "Clean Sweep" biannually to give residents a chance to get rid of unwanted furniture and household items. When disposed of properly, many parts of broken household machines can be reused or recycled. Be conscious of what you put in your trash. Motor oil, aluminum, cardboard, newspapers and glass are all recyclable through the city. The list grows every year. If you can, walk. More often than not, people jump in their cars to go only a block or two; this is not only bad for the air, the wear and tear will build up on a car over time.

In conclusion, Marcy-Holmes is a neighborhood that is striving to retain its composure in a rapidly changing urban environment. Fortunately, in recent years, various groups have taken an interest in what is going on in the area and have encouraged environmentally-friendly modes of operation. Because of sustained efforts, the neighborhood should continue to see deer, woodchucks, squirrels, skunks, raccoons, beavers, garter snakes, fox snakes, owls, several species of hawks, great blue herons, ducks, geese and many types of songbirds. Also encouraging the wildlife are the recent plantings by the Park Board of Sugar Maple, Norway Maple, Red Maple, American Linden, Little Leaf Linden, Bur Oak, Green Ash, honey Locust, Ginkgo, and Amelanchier trees. With continued encouragement, many of these species will relocate within the neighborhood of their own accord--survival of the rodents, birds and trees indicates a livable neighborhood for all of us.

Glossary

APO	Administrative Penalty Order. A non-negotiable penalty levied by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and limited to a $10,000 maximum.
CAA	Clean Air Act. A federal law which requires companies to get a permit to pollute the air. Regulate releases are called criteria and toxic pollutants.
CAS Number	The American Chemical Society's Chemical Abstract Services unique number for each chemical; a given chemical may have more than one name but only one CAS number.
CWA	Clean Water Act. A federal law which requires companies to get a permit to pollute the water. Regulated pollutants are called priority pollutants.
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance- The EHS list is a sub category of hazardous chemicals defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and currently contains 366 chemicals which present immediate (acute) health hazards.
Emission point	a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening whereby emissions are exhausted to the atmosphere.
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This is the federal agency responsible for administering a wide range of environmental laws, such as Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA), the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act. This law is Title III of the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). It is intended to improve emergency planning for chemical accidents and gave the public broad new rights to find out about potential chemical hazards in their communities. Section 313 of EPCRA contains the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI) requirements.
ERC	Minnesota Emergency Response Commission. This is the state agency responsible for the administering the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) in Minnesota. This includes collecting data, for and publishing, the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI).
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. This agency is responsible for enforcing a wide range of environmental laws such as the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Progress Reports required by the Minnesota Toxic Pollution Prevention Act (TPPA) are submitted to the MPCA.
NOV	Notice of Violation. A notice sent by the MPCA to a permit holder suspected of violating its permit which requires a response within 30 days or further enforcement action may be taken.
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides. A category of air pollutants defined and regulated by the Clean Air Act.
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. the national program established under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which requires all point source dischargers into any body of water to be permitted by the EPA or the designated state agency. Minimum pretreatment requirements for such dischargers are established under the program.
OCHS	Other chemicals and hazardous substances. Defined for this report as any chemicals and substances not classified as extremely hazardous. This broad classification includes hundreds of chemicals and substances ranging from wastewater, paints, and solvents, to acids, gases, and petroleum products.
Opacity	a measure of air pollution based on the darkness of smoke coming out of the stack.

OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act. The federal and state laws which govern workplace safety. Also stands for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration which is the agency responsible for administering the act.
Petrofund	Petroleum Tank Compensation Fund. Minnesota created in 1987 to encourage tank owners to clean up contaminated soil and groundwater resulting from underground storage tank leaks.
PM	Particulate matter under 10 microns in diameter. A category of air pollutants defined and regulated by the Clean Air Act.
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The primary federal law governing hazardous and non hazardous (garbage) waste.
SIC codes	Standard Industrial Classification codes. A system that the federal government uses to classify U.S. businesses according to the products they produce or services they offer.
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide.
Stipulated Agreement	A legally enforceable negotiated agreement between the EPA, or a state agency, and a violator of federal or state laws.
TPPA	1990 Minnesota Toxic Pollution Prevention Act. This law requires Minnesota TRI reporters to prepare pollution prevention plans every two years, report annually on progress, and pay a two cents per pound fee on TRI emissions.
TRI	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory. An annual inventory, in pounds, of about 320 chemicals which manufacturers nationwide report releasing to air, water, or land and/or transferring off-site as hazardous waste. The reports are submitted to the Minnesota ERC and the U.S. EPA. TRI provisions are found in section 313 of the EPCRA.
TSP	Total Suspended Particles. A category of air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act.
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds. A large class of chemicals regulated by the Clean Air Act which , along with nitrogen oxides from ozone, or smog, when exposed to sunlight.

Resources

Textual:
Several publications that were unparalleled in their store of useful information and helpful guidelines and are available from CBE:

Get to Know Your Local Polluter: Profiles of Minnesota's Top 40 Toxic Polluters. Citizens for a Better Environment. January 1993.

This report gives a brief profile of the top toxic polluters, most located in the metro area, and also provides detailed tips and instruction on how to start acting on toxic polluters in your own area.

Environmental Inventory . Mississippi Corridor Neighborhood Coalition. March 1994.

This study identified all of the sources of pollution in that section of the river corridor. The conclusion of the report said that non-point source pollution and urban runoff were the largest threat to the river.

Where We Live: A Citizen's Guide to Conducting a Community Environmental Inventory. D. F. Harker & E.U. Natter. Island Press, Washington, D.C. 1995.

This book very clearly outlined the methodology for going about gathering the appropriate information, including why to gather it, where to gather it and what steps to gather it in.

The following publications are available at the U of M Wilson Library and provide useful business information:

Corporate Report Fact Book.

Directory of Minnesota Manufacturers.

Minnesota Manufacturers' Register.

Factual:
Each of the facilities was contacted for input as well as the following governmental and environmental agencies.

Burlington Northern Railroad
Phone: 782-3235
Fax:
Address:
Contact: Lee Proudfoot
Use: Provided information on active railroad tracks.

Citizens for a Better Environment
Phone: 824-8367
Fax:
Address: 3255 Hennepin Avenue S #150
Minneapolis, MN 55408
Contact: Jo Habermann, Roy Taylor
Use: Both Jo Habermann and Roy Taylor gave extensive assistance with resources and advice. They are also the engineers of the Good Neighbor Project.

Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management
Phone: 348-4919
Fax: 348-8532
Address: 417 N 5th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
Contact: Rosemary Lavin (Bonnie Graton)
Use: They provide information and files on hazardous waste generators, transporters, and disposers.

Metropolitan Waste Control Commission
Phone: 772-7008
Fax:
Address: 230 E. 5th Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
Contact: Peter Berglund
Use: They provided information and files on facilities with sewer permits.

Minneapolis Community Development Agency
Phone: 673-5803
Fax:
Address:
Minneapolis, MN
Contact: Karen Nordby
Use: MCDA provided the contaminated site list.

Minneapolis Parks and Recreation Board
Phone: 661-4821
Fax:
Address:
Contact: Sandy Welsh
Use: The Park Board confirmed that Marcy-Holmes contains only Marcy and Holmes Parks and that no significant changes have been made to either park.

Minneapolis Public Works
Phone: 673-5750
Fax:
Address: 300 Border Ave
Minneapolis, MN 554
Contact: Larry Budnick
Use: Public Works provided the traffic flow informationat various intersections.

Phone: 673-3628
Contact: Jake Burggraff
Use: Public Works provided a storm sewer map and information.

Phone: 673-3318
Address: 309 2nd Ave S
Minneapolis, MN 55401
Contact: Darla Haines
Use: Public Works provided information on Environmetal Recycling.

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Phone:
Fax: 296-0445
Address: 500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55
Contact: Doug Lose
Use: The DNR provided information on ground and surface water users.

Minnesota Emergency Response Commission
Phone: 282-5390 ,
Fax: 643-3005
Address: State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55
Contact: John Chikkala
Use: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI), Chemical Storage Inventory, Health and Environmental Effects of TRI Chemicals, Accidental Releases, *1994 Toxic Release Inventory Data Report: State of Minnesota: A Summary of Toxic Chemical rRporting.*

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Phone: 296-6300
Fax:
Address: 520 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155
Contact: Glen Geiffer (Lori Tabor)
Use: The MPCA provided air permit information

Phone: 297-1832
Contact: Doug Hall (Mary Kimlinger)
Use: The MPCA provided water permit information.

Phone: 296-7228
Contact: Miriam Horneff
Use: MPCA provided a list of Super fund sites.

Minnesota Technical Assistance Program (MnTAP)
Phone: 627-4646
Fax:
Address: 1313 5th St SE St. 207
Minneapolis, MN 55414
Contact: Bob Lundquist
Use: Assistance programs for pollution prevention in businesses